

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

VOLUME XXXIV 1959

[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21—31)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

6301

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 4, 1959/Bhadra 13,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Free-trade Area in Europe

*1132. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Will the Minister of Commerce and
Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware
of a new scheme for a Free-trade
Area in Europe sponsored by U.K.;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme,
and

(c) how it is likely to affect India's
trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri
Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A draft plan for setting up a
Free-trade Area in industrial products
between the United Kingdom, Den-
mark, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal,
Sweden and Norway has been agreed
to by the Ministers of the seven
countries and has now been submitted
to the respective Governments.

(c) Developments are being careful-
ly watched. A full assessment can
be made only after details of arrange-
ments in regard to various aspects of
the Scheme have been finalised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May
I know if this has already been dis-
cussed with our country? If not, is
there any likelihood of its being dis-
cussed in the near future?

213 L.S.—1.

6302

Shri Kanungo: No. At present the
discussions are between the seven.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When
the Finance Minister goes abroad, has
he on his programme to discuss this
matter, particularly with reference to
the free market proposal which is
already there?

Shri Kanungo: I have no definite
information, but I think it is prema-
ture for India or any Indian repre-
sentative to discuss the matter.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government con-
sidering any proposal on similar lines
to have a scheme for a free trade
area in East Asia?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a
fact that the hon. Finance Minister is
likely to attend the GATT Conference
at Tokyo, and is this subject and the
counter-proposal likely to be discus-
sed there?

Shri Kanungo: No. The Finance
Minister is not attending the GATT
Conference. A Minister from the
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
will be attending. This item does not
find a place in the GATT Conference
because it is a scheme in ideas only;
nothing has emerged.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will Govern-
ment have some such scheme, if not a
free-trade scheme, between India and
Pakistan?

Shri Kanungo: We are trying to
discuss with Pakistan how to accele-
rate the trade. The stage of free
trade has not yet come.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it
a fact that even the African countries
are going into the orbit of the Euro-
pean Common Market proposal? If so,
how is it likely to affect our trade?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, not in this free-trade scheme but in the European Common Market scheme which has already been inaugurated on the 1st January this year. The colonial areas in Africa are included therein for certain commodities.

Demonstration before Indian Consulate at Lhasa

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 *1133. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
 Shri Rajendra Singh.
 Shri Raghunath Singh.
 Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chandhuri:
 Shrimati Maftida Ahmed

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back over 500 Tibetans forced their way into the Indian Consulate at Lhasa and demanded to know whether the Dalai Lama was under duress in India,

(b) if so, did Government ascertain who had been responsible for or organising this demonstration, and

(c) was any protest lodged with the Chinese Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There was no such demonstration at Lhasa.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it a fact that the Tibetans wanted from the Indian Consulate-General the latest photograph of the Dalai Lama in Mussoorie to be sure that he is safe?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We received no such request. As I have said, there was no such demonstration of any kind in Lhasa.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether film shots of the Dalai Lama taken by the Films Division at Tezpur, Sarnath and Mussoorie were shown to the Tibetans in Lhasa, as desired by them?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: After the Dalai Lama episode, how many times were demonstrations staged before the Indian Consulate at Lhasa?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I require notice.

Shri P. G. Deb: Does it not show that our Consul-General at Lhasa was prevented from discharging his duty by the Chinese authorities?

Mr. Speaker: It has been asked again and again. The hon. Prime Minister himself has already replied to it.

Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal

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 *1134 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction of the main building for the factory of Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal has started,

(b) if so the progress made up to date,

(c) whether the plant and equipment for the factory have been received, and

(d) if so, the total amount spent on the plant and equipment so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, foundations for the main factory blocks, required for the first phase, are being laid from the Bhopal Factory. Fabrication of steel work of these is in progress including erection of the maintenance block. The construction of the main services tunnel, one and a half mile long, which will

carry water, gas and compressed air pipes and electric cables to the factory is nearing completion.

(c) Placement of orders for the plant and machinery required for the first phase has commenced and some of the machines have already been received.

(d) The total expenditure on the project upto end of July, 1959 is estimated at Rs. 6.63 crores. No exact separate figures for plant and equipment have been worked out.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know when the construction is likely to be completed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be according to the schedule. The first production of the transformers is likely to be completed by the end of 1961.

Shri Subodh Hanada: In accordance with the schedule, it was to go into production in 1960. Will this schedule be maintained?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It was never so. As a matter of fact, as the House is aware, at one time, a year before last, due to the foreign exchange difficulties, the programme had to be cut into two phases. Now fortunately with the new improved situation, we have tried to accelerate both the phases and make them into one. It will go according not only to the original schedule of the whole factory but even an accelerated one.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the negotiations with a group of British bankers for credit facilities have been completed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is as a result of the completion of those negotiations that actually already placement orders have begun to be finalised and some of the machinery has started arriving.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether indigenous manufacturers manufacture some items of heavy electricals? If so, will Government get those items from them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, these are very heavy capacity turbines, turbo-alternators, rectifiers, condensers, transformers and switch gears which are so far not being manufactured in the private industrial sector. But as a result of the very great expansion that is taking place in electrification, if any private industrialist wants to establish such capacities, we will welcome it.

Mr. Speaker: Copies of the annual reports have been circulated to hon. Members. There is a motion pending before me. I have admitted a no-day-yet-named motion for discussion. All these matters that are asked here are contained in the reports. I do not know for what purpose these reports are distributed. It is a waste of time of the Government and much more of the House. Shall I ask Government not to place these reports on the Table of the House hereafter?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Then why is it that questions are asked about what is contained in those papers?

Dr. Ram Sribhag Singh: That is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter, hon. Members will try to read through the reports as soon as they are published. Whatever is supplied to them in the evening or at night, they should go through in the morning and know about what is contained therein.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: Have Government considered the fact that the Bhopal soil is black cotton soil which is unsuitable for installation of this factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All those matters have been gone into. The soil has been tested and proper and adequate measures, wherever the piles have to be sunk, are being taken. That is why the progress is so much more satisfactory than perhaps the House would have anticipated.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the construction costs in Bhopal are much higher than those in other cities of the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In some way, they are cheaper, but in some other ways, being the capital of a big State, the rates are bound to be higher. But on balance, the project seems to be getting on well.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (c), the hon. Minister has said that plant and equipment for the factory are coming. May I now whether equipment for the training school has also come?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Most of it has already come. As a matter of fact, that was the first portion of the machinery to arrive. Actually, the training block is also ready. The programme has already started.

Movable Properties of Displaced Persons

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 *1135. { **Shri D. C. Sharma**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 252 on the 13th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in settling the issues pending between India and Pakistan pertaining to the movable properties of displaced persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): There has been no further progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Minister aware of the statement issued by the Pakistan Minister of Rehabilitation that such issues will be taken up only after the refugees had been resettled properly in Pakistan? If so, what are the reactions of the Government of India to that statement?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): Sir, recently I made two communications to my counterpart in Pakistan, one was in relation to the movable property agreement and the other was in regard to the verification of claims on the spot on a reciprocal basis between the two Governments. Recently, I have received a reply to both.

As regards the former, that is the implementation of the movable property agreement, the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan, Gen. Azam Khan said that he was in full agreement with me that we should do something for these unfortunate people but at the moment he was rather too busy with other matters and that he will take it up with me a little later.

As regards the verification of claims, he has stated that the matter was initiated by them, but on account of the martial law regime in Pakistan the exaggerated claims that were filed by the claimants were looked into and withdrawn and there was no necessity now for the verification of claims on the spot between the two countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I take it that the evacuee property issue between India and Pakistan and the movable property issue between India and Pakistan, both are now in a condition of stalemate and no further progress is possible?

Shri Mehr Chand Khan: There are two very important issues still pending between us and Pakistan. In relation to evacuee property we feel that we have left properties worth about Rs. 500 crores in Pakistan, on the other hand, the Muslim evacuees left properties worth Rs. 100 crores. In regard to that the Government of Pakistan is not prepared even to start any negotiations.

The other I referred to relates to the implementation of the movable property agreement. In that there are certain important items like bank deposits, lockers, safe deposits, stocks of the joint-stock companies etc. They are of the value of crores of rupees. That I am trying to pursue.

For the time being the Pakistan Minister has said that he will be willing to discuss these matters with me later. But as regards evacuee property issue, there is hardly anything that is happening in the matter.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: May I ask if there is any possibility of fixing any date between the two Ministers in this connection?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is very easy for us to fix a date and this is what the Government of Pakistan would like me to do because they owe us hundreds of crores of rupees. We want to get the problem resolved and see if we can solve it and get as much as we can from Pakistan.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: It was reported in the Press that there was a declaration by the Minister there that he would like to settle the issue of movable property and evacuee property at an early date.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just stated that the reference I made was in regard to two specific matters, the implementation of the movable property agreement and the evaluation of the claims. As I said, a reply has come in regard to both the matters.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मनी महोदय वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में कितनी कितनी इम्पेवबल प्रापर्टी रेकॉर्डियोज़ ने छोड़ी है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक निकासी जायदाद का ताल्लुक है, मैंने अभी अजं किया है कि हमारे जहाँ अरबन इवैकुई प्रापर्टी के ५०० करोड़ रुपये के वैरिफाइड कनेम्ब्र साये हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ १०० करोड़ रुपये की इवैकुई प्रापर्टी है। जहाँ तक मूवेबल प्रापर्टी का ताल्लुक है, हमारी वायंट स्टॉक कम्पनीज, लाकजं और सेफ डिपॉजिट्स है और लाकजं और सेफ डिपॉजिट्स उनके कब्जे में हैं। जब तक लाकर नहीं खुलते हैं, तब तक हमारे लिये यह कहना मुश्किल है कि हिन्दुओं

घर लिक्वो ने कितने जेवर वगैरह वहाँ छोड़े। लेकिन अगर वो उसकी ताल्लुक काफ़ी करीबों की है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the reply the hon. Minister gave it appears that the martial law regime was standing in the way of the implementation of these things. May I know whether the restoration of democracy in Pakistan will be much more conducive to the settling of this issue?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the second part of the question, I think, it may be addressed to the Prime Minister. I am only concerned with the first part of the question. According to the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan, what he has said is that our work has been made easy to a certain extent because on account of the martial law regime the fraudulent claims have been withdrawn by the claimants.

Meeting of Press Correspondent with Naga Rebels

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*1136. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4002 on the 5th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether suitable action has been taken against the officers of the tea estates for their part in helping the *Daily Express* correspondent to meet Naga rebels in January last; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) Yes.

(b) The displeasure of the Indian Tea Association was conveyed to both the planters and they were also warned. One of them has left India in June last as a result.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the purpose of his visit has been ascertained?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The purpose of his visit was to interview the Naga hostiles and get from them whatever information he wanted.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr Johnstone, Assistant Manager of the Kotombari Tea Estate, who actively assisted the representative of the *Daily Express*, has not been externed from this country, but on the other hand Government made an informal request to the management to transfer him from Assam? If so, may I know whether the steps taken by Government are commensurate with the mischief that has been done to this country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: An externment order was served on Mr Johnstone and he left India on 3rd June, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: It is more than a month now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Did the *Daily Express* correspondent interview the Naga rebels or Naga contractors?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Through the son of a Naga contractor he managed to get an interview with the Naga hostiles.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: What is the harm if some enterprising newspaper man gathers some information, especially when we did not ourselves go there to get accurate information?

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of opinion.

Shri Hem Barua: This representative of the *Daily Express* has reported that in the course of two years 35,000 Nagas were slaughtered by the Indian Army and that type of information we do not want in foreign papers.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that a very young English lad of about 20 years of age who came to India only

3 or 4 months before the incident was unnecessarily harassed and ordered to leave Assam even though he did not actually help the *Daily Express* correspondent?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as the young man is concerned—his name is Rigby—the Government had served an externment order on him and by the intervention of his mother who pleaded that he was not really guilty of the charges against him, the externment order was withdrawn; and he is still in India.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member who comes from that area must be informed about the man who was externed more than a month ago and he should not have put a question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not about that, Sir. I want to know from the Deputy Minister whether there is any ban imposed on Mr Johnstone's re-entry into this country. He has gone on leave for two months.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He has been externed. An externment order was served on him.

Indians in Goa Jails

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- *1138. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Goray:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Damar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay a statement showing—

(a) whether the Portuguese authorities in Goa have released any of the Indian nationals from their jails during 1959, so far,

(b) if so, their names,

(c) the names of persons still in Goa prison,

(d) the terms of their imprisonment; and

(e) the steps taken to secure better treatment for them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The following Indians have been released in 1959:

Shri Madhusudan Guntak.
Shri Gangadhar R. Manjrekar.
Shrimati Sudha Joshi.

(c) to (e). One Indian, Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade, sentenced to 26 years, is still in prison. The Government of India have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Portuguese authorities in a variety of ways to the need for proper treatment of all political prisoners.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the hon. Minister tell us what are the variety of ways in which the attention of the Portuguese Government has been drawn to this problem?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: May I have the question repeated?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister stated in her reply that the Government of India has been trying to draw the attention of Portuguese authorities to this problem in a variety of ways. May I know what are those various ways in which their attention has been drawn?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Through the U.A.R. Embassy which is acting for us. The Counsellor of the U.A.R. Embassy went to Goa, interviewed the prisoners, inspected the jails and made certain suggestions for the improvement of the conditions. These were taken up and some changes have taken place there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the First Secretary of the U.A.R. Embassy visited the Goa prison last and when his report was sent to the External Affairs Ministry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The last visit was in October, 1958.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the difference between October 1958 and 4th September, 1959 is so negligible that some other visit

could not even be arranged by that gentleman so that we could have known the situation much more precisely than now?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From the report it was evident that much of the allegations made about the treatment of prisoners were not true, and some of the difficulties experienced by the prisoners were brought to the notice of Red Cross as well as Portuguese authorities as a result of which action was taken in order to provide increased facilities for prisoners.

Shri Vajpayee: There was some dispute between India and Portugal in regard to the nationality of Mr. Ranade who is still in jail there. May I know what steps have been taken by the Government of India to convince the Portuguese that Mr. Ranade is an Indian national?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not remember any dispute with regard to the nationality of Mr. Ranade; the dispute was about the nationality of Sudha Joshi.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know what concrete steps are taken by Government to render assistance to these prisoners and their families on their release?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is only one prisoner left—Shri Ranade.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether on their release any assistance is given by the Government.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that.

Shri Vajpayee: Some time back the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom offered his services to mediate between India and Portugal on the Goan issue. May I know whether that offer had been explored?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No offer was made.

U.S.A. Trade Mission

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*1139. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the U.S.A. Trade Mission which visited India recently, regarding American finance and technical co-operation in promoting small Industries in India,

(b) if so, broad features of the recommendations; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the stage at which the matter rests at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) As the House was informed, in answer to Unstarred Question No 1451 on the 24th August, 1959, the U.S. Trade Mission had come to organise their exhibits only and therefore there is no question of their submitting any report to Government of India though they have made some useful suggestions by which Indo-American technical and economic co-operation could be enlarged

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, my question relates to those suggestions only I want to know what specific suggestions have been made for giving encouragement to small-scale industries in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those are a way of increasing the productivity through different fields by employing more modern techniques for which the American Government and American industrialists would be prepared to give necessary assistance to us. Another suggestion was to develop certain types of handicrafts for which there is a ready market available and could be expanded in the United States. Various other small and big suggestions regarding specific industries were also made.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the question of developing

small-scale industries as ancillaries of big industries was also discussed and any suggestions made regarding this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This delegation did not really come up for that specific purpose. For ancillary industries, as the House is already aware, we are taking so many steps. But ancillary industries, if I may remind the House, is not the only way of developing small-scale industries. There are end-product industries, self-contained industries and other different activities of small-scale industries including ancillary and feeder industries to the large scale sector which are also being developed in the country.

Mr Speaker: He wants to know whether this matter was discussed.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already answered that this delegation did not come up for that specific purpose.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any technical help has been received so far for development of small scale industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This hardly arises out of this question. A large orbit of help comes from different countries of which the hon Member and the House is already aware.

Shri Tangamani: This Mission came in connection with the small-scale industries exhibition which was going to be set up in Madras. May I know whether this exhibition was held, for what period and with what result?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I have your permission, Sir, I would like to club Question No 1144 which is on the same subject and which also covers the point that my hon friend, Shri Tangamani has raised.

This Mission did go to Madras and they are also helping in arranging the exhibits of small-scale industries. I have no doubt that as a result of this exhibition appearing in different parts of the country there will be definite promotion of small-scale industries.

Shall I read out the answer to Question No. 1144?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member who has tabled the question is not here. Anyhow, hon Ministers have always got the right to give the House—whether the Member concerned is present or not—the answer to a particular question if they want to clear up any differences or any misunderstanding.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon Member Shri Raghunath Singh has come now.

Mr. Speaker: He has come after I had called him. Therefore, half the question may be answered (Laughter)

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already replied to half of it. I may reply to the other half also, with your permission.

.. .. .

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He may answer Question No. 1144 also.

U.S Trade with India

*1144 Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. Business Conference on Trade with India was held at Cleveland (Ohio), and

(b) if so, the decisions of the Conference regarding trade with India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The United States Trade Mission to Eastern India on their return to U.S.A. held a Conference which was attended by many businessmen in Cleveland to disseminate the knowledge gained by them during their stay in India.

(b) Discussions at the Conference are reported to have centred round the trade and business opportunities for the American entrepreneur in India.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो एक कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उसमें किस किस चीज की एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में बातचीत हुई ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें कोई स्पेसिफिक कमोडिटी के बारे में बातचीत नहीं हुई। लेकिन जितना अमेरिका में हिन्दुस्तान का माग हो सकता है, भलग भलग किस्म की एग्जी-बीसस वहां लगाई जा सकती हैं, वहां से छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की और हेवीकाप्टर्स की एग्जी-बीसस का यहां इतिजाम किया जा सकता है, इन सब मामलों पर सोच विचार हुआ था।

Displaced Persons in Faridabad Industrial Concerns

*1146. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any conditions have been imposed or instructions issued to the loanees of industrial concerns in Faridabad that they must give priority to the recruitment of displaced persons settled in Faridabad township, and

(b) whether it is a fact that a very small percentage of the employees in these concerns is from the refugee population of this township?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir. In accordance with information available, employment of displaced persons in the schemes is 66.7 per cent.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that when some of the displaced industrial concerns were given grants a condition imposed was that they should employ displaced persons at Faridabad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was precisely why this scheme was adumbrated and implemented. As made out in my answer, out of 1,825 people employed in the Faridabad industrial colonies, 1,200 and more are refugees.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair

or displaced persons. It is true that hundred per cent of them are not displaced persons, but, as the House will appreciate, these are all technical matters and some of the important posts have got to be filled up by experienced people. Therefore, we could not necessarily insist on hundred per cent employment of displaced persons.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I just ask whether the 66 per cent, which the hon. Minister just now mentioned has been arrived at as a result of a recent survey or an earlier survey?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is as recent as I could lay my hands on, but we continuously go on looking into this matter. As my hon. friend the Rehabilitation Minister has already told the House, in the new set-up also we are trying to enforce that the employment will be as far as possible restricted to displaced persons.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री श्रीमन, फरीदाबाद नगर में जो पाज वार्ड है, उनमें से चौथे नम्बर का वार्ड केवल इसलिये खाली छोड़ा हुआ है कि वहाँ लघु उद्योग लगाये जायेंगे और जो विस्थापित उधर से आये हैं, उनको रोजगार दिया जायेगा। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब वे लघु उद्योग वहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे?

श्री मनुभाई शाह जी, यह बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है। हमने यह सोचा है कि जो काम हम कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत कर रहे हैं उसमें रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री के सहयोग के साथ फरीदाबाद के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की एक कॉफ्रेंस बुलाई जाये और बाकी की जो एप्लीकेशन्स हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान के और हिस्सों से पड़ी हैं जोकि रिफ्यूजी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये थी और जबकि अब उस काम काज के खत्म होने का समय आ चुका है, उस पर क्या आखिरी फैसला किया जाये, इन सब मामलों पर वहाँ सोच विचार होगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर . क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो विस्थापित लोग हैं यदि वे काम सीखने के लिये एपरेंटिस की तरह भरती होना चाहते हैं तो उनको भरती नहीं किया जाता और इसलिये उनको टेक्निकल ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाता ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह हालांकि इस प्रश्न से वह प्रश्न नहीं उठता किन्तु माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि हम कोशिश करते हैं कि जहाँ भी एपरेंटिस की ट्रेनिंग की योजनाएँ हैं उनमें विस्थापित लोगों को प्रिफरेंस दिया जाये और बहुत सी जो तालीम की स्कीमें हैं उनमें भी उनको प्रिफरेंस दिया जाता है। और मैं आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि जितनी ट्रेनिंग की स्कीमें हैं उनमें बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के साथ साथ विस्थापित लोगों को काफी जगह दी जायेगी।

State Trading Corporation

*1141. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an order of 70,000 tons of iron ore was placed with a firm in Bombay in 1957-58 through the State Trading Corporation,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said firm went into liquidation, and

(c) whether any advance was made to this firm?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) (a) 49,743 tons only, presuming the reference is to M/s Associated Enterpriser, Bombay

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the advance which has been made, according to the answer to part (c) of the question, has been realised from this firm by now?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir The balance was Rs 18,000 only over the whole contract There was an advance of Rs 20 lakhs plus certain amounts in regard to demurrages Now, all the outstandings have been secured by securities and collection is going on apace

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any fresh order has been placed with this firm for 1958-59?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir

Shri Supakar: For that year, did they fulfil the contract?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What was the total amount of the order and what was the amount paid as advance to the company?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the value of the order as such and the quantities, but the advance paid was somewhere about Rs 20 lakhs I would submit that this was in the initial stages of the State Trading Corporation's business, when most of the shippers and mine owners had non-co-operated

Shri Thurumala Rao: In regard to part (c) of the question, the hon Minister said that an advance had been made to the firm But, is it a fact that the firm is in very great difficulties and will the Government look to the other sub-contractors, shipping agents, etc., who have got connection with this firm and whose monies are tied up with this firm?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir As far as my information goes, this is a partnership firm which never went into liquidation There was some dispute and it had been settled The firm is working satisfactorily

Shri Morarka: The hon Minister just now said that an advance of Rs 20 lakhs was paid to this firm May I know what was the security against which this advance of Rs 20 lakhs was paid?

Shri Kanungo: Security of goods on movement

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that these goods were not taken into possession when the advance was made?

Shri Kanungo: It might be that certain goods were not taken possession of It was the accounting period, it was almost a year As I said, it was in the initial stages when the shippers and mine-owners had firmly non-co-operated with the Corporation

Rise in Price of Dhal

*1142 **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the Madras Provincial Foodgrains Merchants Association has addressed any communication regarding the steep rise in the prices of Dhal due to illegal forward trading by speculators in Agra, and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to punish those who were responsible for the rise in prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under investigation

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know what was the rise in prices in that period in the State of Madras and whether steps have been taken to supply dhal from this market by now?

Shri Kanungo: I would submit that the prices in Madras did not rise very much The point is the fluctuations were not very significant though the prices rose The reason for it is explained by a smaller crop of dhal in the year, 1957-58 compared with that in 1956-57 The complaint was about illegal forward transactions in certain dhals in certain places and that matter is being investigated

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question was not answered I want to know whether arrangements have been made now

Shri Kanungo: It is not a controlled commodity. The movements are free

श्री कानुंगो: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जो दाल का भाव आगरे में २६ रुपये तक पहुँच गया था वह अब १६ और २० रुपये पर आ गया है ?

Shri Kanungo: Fluctuations are there. But, as I said, the fluctuations are not significant. It is a normal fluctuation.

Shri Shivananjappa: What sort of control does the Government exercise over forward trading?

Shri Kanungo: There is an Act of Parliament which is administered by the agency of the Forward Market Commission.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the form in which the Government is trying to enquire into the matter and how long it will take to finish the enquiry?

Shri Kanungo: The complaint was made somewhere about June. The investigations are going on. It is a widespread investigation, and it will take a little time.

श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि देश में जो इधर दो तीन महीनों से जो दालों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, the prices have a tendency to increase by small values, but that is mainly due to lower production in the year 1957-58 compared to that in 1956-57.

श्री व० ज्ञा० बाबुलाल: क्या यह सही है कि जिन लोगों को दाल बनाने के लिये परमिट दिया जाता है वे सस्ते कट्टोल भाव पर चना आदि खरीद कर उसको मद्रास और दूसरी जगहों में बेच देते हैं। और यह परमिट विशेष लोगों को दिये जाते हैं। बहुत से व्यापारी माँगते हैं उनको नहीं दिये जाते ?

Shri Kanungo: There is no control of dhal trade as such. There is a severe control or, rather, a prohibition of forward trading in dhal. Therefore, the complaint was that illegal forward trading was indulged in by some parties, that is being enquired into. Forward trading is prohibited. Trade in dhal is free.

Service Conditions in Film Labour

*1143. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister for Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Conference of film workers held in Bombay on the 4th June, 1959 demanding early steps to regulate the working and service conditions of film labour, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) Government of Bombay being the appropriate authority, its labour directorate is attending to this matter.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the Bombay Government appointed a committee some time back to enquire into the conditions of work of film labour and, if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the Sabha?

* **Shri Abid Ali:** The enquiry was conducted by the Government of Bombay in 1955. The Labour Ministry has not received the report.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that film labour is spread over the whole country, may I know if there is any proposal to hold a Central Government enquiry into the working conditions of film labour?

Shri Abid Ali: Not at present.

श्री जगदीश बलराम: क्या मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इस बलराम व्यवसाय में

बम्बई और मद्रास बादि में जहाँ वह व्यवसाय होता है, वहाँ इस व्यवसाय में कितने अधिक कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

श्री आशिष अग्नी . बम्बई और मद्रास की तादाद तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है, मगर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में सिनेमा, थिएटरों और स्टूडियोज में या उनके सबब में काम करने वालों की तादाद करीब करीब एक लाख तो होगी ।

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that film labour is concentrated mainly in the three States of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras, will the Government request the State Governments of Madras and West Bengal to go into the question of the conditions of service among film labour so that there can be uniform conditions on the lines of the enquiry which was conducted in Bombay?

Shri Abid Ali: The State Government can take up the work themselves

Shri Tangamani: My question was, whether the Central Government will request the two State Governments concerned, in view of the fact that these are the two States, apart from Bombay, where there is concentration of film labour?

Mr. Speaker: Let the members of the State Legislatures concerned take up the matter

Shri Vajpayee: The question is whether the Central Government will take the initiative

Mr. Speaker: He does not propose to do so I cannot ask why. However, the Minister may say why the Centre itself does not take up the matter

Shri Abid Ali: As the hon Member said, it is concentrated in three or four States. The State Governments are alive to their responsibilities

Shri Anwar Harvani: In view of the fact that some of the film stars get

fat salaries at the cost of the lower rungs of the industry, will the Government propose to put a ceiling on their salaries?

Shri Abid Ali: I think it does not arise

Press Plots in Delhi

*1146. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are taking or have taken back the two plots in the Press Estate near Mathura Road, Delhi, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has exercised the right of re-entry in respect of three plots due to non-compliance of the terms and conditions of the agreements for leases but physical possession has not yet been secured

Shri Keshava: May we know if the Government has under its consideration another scheme for forming a journalists' colony and allot house-building sites for the working journalists who are an unenviable lot?

Mr. Speaker: Why all these epithets?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know about their unenviable lot. If they have any difficulties, I have my sympathies for them. But as far as I know, there is no such proposal at present

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the reasons for not taking physical control of the plots?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not quite catch the question

Mr. Speaker: What is the reason for not taking physical possession of this property?

Shri K. C. Reddy: These are all legal matters. As I have said in the-

answer, the Chief Commissioner has exercised his right of re-entry. Some of the parties are contesting the decision and we have to take action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, which was passed in the House in 1958. We have taken action or propose to take action under that Act. All those processes have to be gone through before we take back physical possession of those sites.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in his own State, plots have been granted for working journalists? Is the Minister ready to examine that scheme and do something here on those lines?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The answer is 'yes' to both parts of the question.

Import Restrictions on Non-ferrous Metals

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*1149. { **Shri Bhanja Deo**
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri M. B. Thakore

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the difficulties caused to manufacturers using non-ferrous metals owing to import restrictions, and

(b) if so, what action is contemplated to ameliorate the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 121]

Shri Bhanja Deo: Substitutes can be manufactured for non-ferrous metals in which we are short. Will Government consider setting up industries for manufacturing such substitutes which have been experimented at the National Metallurgical Institute at Jamshedpur?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion. The hon. Member evidently wants to know if there is a proposal to establish manufacturing units for all those imported non-ferrous metals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To the first part of the question, I had the privilege to place before the House several schemes which are under consideration for the development of the non-ferrous metal industries, of which the most important is aluminium. The other day we had a question here about the Rihand project. The project at Salem in Mettur is also being considered for the development of aluminium. The proposal for the third project in the private sector has been received today, viz., the Koyana aluminium project. We are setting up many more as far as aluminium is concerned.

Regarding copper, as the House is aware, the expansion is taking place at Ghatsila for almost doubling up the capacity of the present smelter. The Government of India is also thinking of establishing a smelter at the Khetri mines, after they are properly assessed and the ore resources are proved. In the matter of zinc, as the House is aware, in Rajasthan, we have a proposal for setting up a smelter at Udaipur based on the Zawar mines. This project is now more enlarged than what was originally contemplated. From 10,000 tons, now the project is contemplated for 45,000 tons of zinc and 25,000 tons of lead.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that aluminium, copper and nickel are being supplied by Canada under the Colombo Plan Aid Programme. May I know how much has been supplied during this year and how it has been allotted to the various States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member rightly mentioned, a portion of the imported copper is canalised through the State Trading Corporation. About 6,500 tons of copper is

expected to arrive under the Canadian Plan. All canalised imports through the S.T.C. and some portions of other imports are distributed to the small-scale industries on pro rata basis based on the past consumptions and requirements.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Directors of Industries of the various State Governments and representatives of small-scale industries and scheduled industries are likely to meet so as to review the distribution and also the possibility of production in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member refers to para 6 of the statement, he will find that a series of meetings are being separately called with the Directors of Industries of State Governments, representatives of small-scale industries and representatives of scheduled industries to review further the distribution of non-ferrous metals and allied questions.

International Airways Plane

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*1150. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das**
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have received any communication from the Pakistan Government stating that a Pakistan International Airways plane was buzzed by Indian Air Force fighter aircrafts some months ago, and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the complaint and the reply given?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House setting out the position in the matter [See Appendix III, annexure No 122.]

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether before coming nearer to the

unidentified Pakistan aircraft, our aircraft tried to establish radio contact with the unidentified aircraft and if so, what was the result?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The details of the whole thing are set out in the statement.

Shri Hem Barua: In the statement it is only said that that Pakistani aircraft did not establish radio contact with us. It is not said specifically in the statement that we tried to establish radio contact before coming nearer to the Pakistani aircraft in order to decipher its identity.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether we on our part tried to establish contact.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot say just now whether we did it first or they did it first. I will have to find out.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that our interceptor which went to see the unidentified plane was unarmed. May I know why our fighters are unarmed when they go in the air to find out unidentified planes?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That is the internationally accepted rule.

Dandakaranya Project

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*1151. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
 Shri Sanganna:
 Shri Kumbhar:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the area of forest reclaimed for cultivation in the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh in the Dandakaranya Project area, and

(b) what is the area of land so reclaimed and assigned to the Adivasis of each State so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 2,000 acres in Madhya Pradesh only.

(b) No allotment has been made to the Adivasis so far

Shri Panigrahi: The Government assured that when lands are reclaimed in these areas, a certain percentage of land would be allotted to the local adivasis. When 2,000 acres of land have been reclaimed, may I know why no land has been allotted to the adivasis?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As I said in the House earlier, we have decided that about 25 per cent of the reclaimed land will be allotted to the adivasis. It is not essential that 25 per cent out of every chunk that we reclaim should be given to them. That will be the over-all proportion and the allotment is made taking into consideration the requirements of the tribal population. Our difficulty up till now has been that we have not been able to appoint the tribal adviser. We are trying to select a good man. Once we get a man, we are going to set up a proper organisation under that tribal adviser in the Dandakaranya project to look after and advance the interests of the tribals.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that while reclaiming the forests, the Dandakaranya authorities destroyed large tracts of valuable forests, on which the Madhya Pradesh Government made strong protests and stopped further reclamation? May I know what is the present position about it?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would not go so far as that. When we made the start last year, we started operating in the Pharasgaon area. Then we were told we will be given certain Nishtori forests and not the forests in which we were operating. I had a meeting with the Chief Ministers of M.P. and West Bengal and the Finance

Minister of Orissa only towards the middle of last month. According to the arrangement arrived at between me and the State Governments, I am going to get about 2 lakh acres in M.P. and Orissa. From now onwards, for this season, we are getting about 60,000 or 70,000 acres—I am talking from memory—and for the next season, we will get some more land.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know what is the cost of the reserve forests destroyed and what is the present position. Are the M.P. Government allowing the Dandakaranya authorities to reclaim the area or have they stopped the operations?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not know the cost of the forests destroyed. The position is—I am talking subject to correction—I reclaim the area and I get the land, but the timber goes to the State Government concerned. In fact, I am helping the State Governments in salvaging the timber at the expense of the Government of India and the timber becomes their property.

Mr Speaker: All that he wants to know is whether the cutting of the reserve forest is with the consent of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I may say that when we started last year the views of the State Government were taken into consideration. Now, these areas have been allocated to me by the State Government and in consultation with the State Government I am doing it. I go a step further. In the Dandakaranya authority the Chief Secretaries of the two State Governments, namely, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, are represented.

Shri Panigrahi: The Dandakaranya authorities started a pilot project in Omakot area in Orissa part of the scheme. May I know the progress made in carrying out that pilot project and the amount of land reclaimed in that area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have not started reclamation in Umarkote area as yet. But I think we are going to operate in Umarkote, Paralkote and Minghachal in the coming year. But I cannot say which area I am going to take first. It will depend on communications, bridges and transport arrangements.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किस प्राजैक्ट में कितनी कैमिलीस बसाने की प्रोजेक्शन बी और कितनी कैमिलीस बसाई गई है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: यह तो बहुत बड़ी प्राजैक्ट है और इसका जो पहला हिस्सा है उसका सबब मेरे साथ है। जो दूसरे हिस्से हैं उसको कोई और मिनिसट्री करेगी मेरे बाद। मेरा इरादा यह है कि बहा बगाल के कैम्पस के जो लाख डेड साल लोग हैं, ३०-३५ हजार कैमिलीस हैं, उनको बहा ले जाया जाये और मेरे स्थान में वे जायेंगी भी। अभी तो बहुत बोझी गई है क्योंकि अभी हमने काम शुरू ही किया है।

श्री मृ० सि० मुसाफिर ईस्ट बगाल: से जो लोग धाये हैं उनको ही बहा ले जाय जायेगा या जा वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में धाये हैं उनको भी ले जाया जायेगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: धाज का जहा तक ताल्लुक है विचार यह है कि कैम्पस में जो पापुलेशन वेस्ट बगाल में है, उसको ले जाया जाये और जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनका स्थान रखा जाये। पजाब के भाई, आंध्र के भाई, मद्रास के भाई जो हैं, उनका ताल्लुक तो किसी और मिनिसट्री से होगा, रिजर्विलिटेशन मिनिसट्री से नहीं हो सकता है।

Shri Panigrahi: May I know land will be allotted to Adibasis?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just now answered the question. I am trying to set up an organisation and then we will take that into consideration.

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Minimum Wages

*1152. { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to review and revise the minimum wages prescribed prior to 1956 under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the light of the increased cost of living, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) For certain categories of workers in the Central sphere undertakings under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, rates of wages notified prior to 1956 have been revised. Revision has been generally upwards taking into consideration the increased cost of living and other relevant factors.

2 Some State Governments have also revised the rates.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon Minister has stated that certain wages have been revised. May I know the categories in which it has been revised and to what extent?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have already notified the revised rates in June 1959 on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee. We have revised the rates for certain categories of workers in the following: the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna, All India Radio, Indore, employees in the tanneries and leather manufactures under the Ministry of Defence, certain categories of workers in the construction of building operations carried on by the Central Water Power Station at Khadakwasla and the Films Division, Bombay, under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Regarding

the extent, though I cannot give the exact figure, it is definitely upward

Shri S. M. Banerjee: To what extent? What is the difference?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot say the exact percentage. But it has been increased.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Government has taken any decision to notify some more cotton ginning factories in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I require notice.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the steps taken so far to implement these revised rates?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is a definite provision for the implementation of the recommendations.

श्री जनदीन अहलूवी: मैं जानना चाहता कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने न्यूनतम वेतनों को रिवाइज किया है?

श्री ए० ना० मिश्र: उन सब के नाम तो इस वक्त बतलाना कठिन है और उनको बूझना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जो रिपोर्टें सन् १९५३ की, १९५४ की और १९५५ की इस सदन के सामने रखी गई हैं और जो कि लाइब्रेरी में मौजूद हैं, उनसे यह सारी जानकारी हासिल की जा सकती है।

Shri Tangamani: Certain norms for fixing minimum wages were accepted in the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference in July, 1957. I would like to know whether after these decisions were taken revision of minimum wages has taken place in any of the States on the basis of the recommendations.

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as the States are concerned, I have no information. So far as the Central sphere is concerned, a revision has definitely taken place after that.

Labour Employed by Contractors

*1154 { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state—

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the conditions of labour employed by contractors,

(b) whether Government have formulated any steps for the elimination of this form of employment, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Special surveys are being conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla in regard to the condition of contract labour in five selected industries, viz

(i) Building and construction

(ii) Iron Ore Mines,

(iii) Ports,

(iv) Railways, and

(v) Petroleum

(b) and (c) No such proposals have yet been formulated. The question will be examined when the reports of the surveys are received.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether Government would suggest to private employers to encourage co-operative societies instead of contractors, thereby eliminating intermediaries?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is our policy. We want to eliminate contract labour in a progressive manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when the survey is likely to be completed? Is it likely to be completed within this year?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Labour Bureaus have done quite a good work in

building and construction, iron ore mines and ports. They have shown good progress. But it is difficult to give any exact time.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far the wage rates differ from State to State? Also, may I know the steps taken to make them uniform?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It differs from industry to industry, or even from unit to unit.

श्री जयदीन जयसूरी : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किसी राज्य सरकार से इन ठेकेदारों के सम्बन्धित काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की सेवा की सुरक्षा के लिये लिखापदी की है ?

श्री स० ना० बिजु लिखापदी का स्वागत नहीं करता है। काट्टेन लेबर के जो मजदूर हैं उनको बहुत सी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं जिनमें से जोकि डिपार्टमेंटस मजदूरों के लिये हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कठिन है कि किस तरह की प्राप्त हैं। बहुत से लेबर साज हैं, जोकि उन पर भी लागू होते हैं।

Documentary Films on Exportable Goods

*1155. **Shrimati Masida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to produce documentary films on various exportable goods of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

With a view to stepping up publicity for our exportable surpluses in foreign countries, the Films Division have been requested to lay special emphasis on exports. The following films have

already been produced for export promotion publicity:—

- (i) Promotion of exports (General film).
- (ii) 'Made in India' (Film on engineering products of India).

The following films are in the stage of completion:—

- (i) Promotion of exports (in Eastern Markets)
- (ii) Promotion of exports (in Western markets).

The following films have been included in the production programme for the current year:—

- (i) Quality Control for Exports
- (ii) The Story of Leather
- (iii) India and Your Home
- (iv) Food and Fruit Products of India.

The documentary films so produced are sent to Indian Missions abroad through the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Trade Missions are requested to make suitable arrangements for exhibiting them in their respective areas

In addition to the above films, the Tea Board has produced independently the following two films:—

- 1 Tea Garden to Tea Pot
- 2 The Cup that cheers.

The Indian Jute Mills Association have also produced on their own two films of the Jute Industry called: 'The Yarn worth spinning' and 'The Land of Bengal'

Corporation for Closed down Industries

- *1156. { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme to establish a Corporation to run industries which have closed down;

(b) if not, when it will be finalised,

(c) whether Government have made any arrangements or formulated any scheme to run such industries until the establishment of a corporation, and

(d) if so, what are those arrangements or schemes and how many industries have been taken over?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) Government do not have under consideration any scheme to establish a Corporation to run industries which have closed down. However, all necessary steps are being taken to examine the cases of every closed unit or units which are closed or likely to get closed and necessary steps are being taken in order to restart them, if these units are found economic to work, with different forms of assistance, technical, financial, managerial etc that the Central Government and other agencies could extend to them. Suitable action wherever necessary and possible is being taken under the Industries Act and other measures are being taken to help restarting or continuing work of such units.

Several Cotton Textile Mills, jute sugar and engineering units have been enabled to restart working in this manner.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know whether any application has been received from U.P. about the close-down of any industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Artherton West Mills from U.P. has been taken over by the U.P. Government as authorised controller. In the Maheshwar Jute Mills we are intervening and trying to give some financial assistance. So, there also it has started working.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of such closed industries, the number of those likely to be closed and the number of those taken over by Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 14 textile mills, 9 sugar factories and one engineering concern were investigated under this procedure of which three textile mills, seven sugar mills and one engineering concern were taken over by the authorised controller.

Shri Keshava: May we know if this procedure has been adopted in connection with the closing down of the hotel industry, particularly that of closing down Hotel Cecil?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not extend to Hotel Cecil.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether tea gardens that have been closed down are included in this scheme and, if so, whether the request of the State Government to legislate for taking them over has been granted by the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether tea gardens, which have been closed down, also come within the purview of this.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding tea gardens, as my hon. colleague had the pleasure of informing the House the other day, we are trying to bring in a separate piece of legislation, if necessary. They are not covered by this Act, but there will be a separate Act for them. They are agricultural plantations rather than industrial units.

12 hrs

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

U.S. Rocket Bases in Pakistan

S.N.Q. { Shri S. M. Banerjee.
No. 2. { Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a news from Moscow—'Red Star' (appearing in the Hindustan Times dated

the 27th August, 1959) that Pakistan has U.S. Rocket bases;

(b) whether certain strategic bases hitherto under Pakistan control under Pakistan—U.S. agreement are now passing under the control of the U.S. command;

(c) whether this is against the assurance of the U.S. Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have seen a newspaper report to this effect.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have no precise information but a Government spokesman in Karachi had described the newspaper report as "utterly false". We have also seen a press release on the U.S.-Pak agreement issued by the U.S. State Department on July 18, 1959, which refers to the establishment and operation of a communication unit at Peshawar, as part of a world-wide United States communications system.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether intensive work of building American military bases in Pakistan was continuing and, if so, whether we have any information through our sources?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult to say as to what is a military base. Every airfield made is a potential base. It is big enough to be a potential base which can be converted into such, if necessity arises. Every other military establishment may become a base. But apart from that we have no definite information.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether these so-called communication or military bases in Pakistan do not constitute any danger to India, in view of what the hon. Prime Minister has said?

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member please repeat his question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have got it. That entirely depends on the minds and intentions of the people there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to discussions in the United States Congress to the effect that US military aid to Pakistan is progressively being utilised against India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir, and I have answered some questions on that point here in this House.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Are we to understand that this base at Peshawar is directed against Afghanistan? Now that you are going to Afghanistan you can talk it over and we can have an alliance with Afghanistan on this point.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question involved in it.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if this question of American military assistance to Pakistan was referred to at the meeting which the hon. Prime Minister held with the Pakistan President recently and whether his attention was drawn to the reaction that has been created in India as a result of this military assistance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. It was not referred to.

Shri Panigrahi: The report says specifically that there are three bases—one in Quetta, another in Gilgit and the third in Peshawar. May I know whether the Government of India's information is that there are no such bases in these three places?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that it is very difficult to know what to call a base. Every airfield and every military establishment is a minor base. But normally the word base is used as a major jumping-off ground to attack some place at a

distance I have no precise information but I have read the denials of the people concerned

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether the Government of India have studied

Shri S. M. Banerje: One question, Sir

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as I recollect, in the newspaper report referred to in the question, there was a clause which said that Pakistan would be obstinately denying the truth of this kind of a report but that it was true. In view of this kind of statement from a foreign source and from a friendly country, may I know if special efforts are being made by the hon Prime Minister to make sure that this kind of thing is not done and that U.S.A. in particular, gives us very special guarantees in the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do our best to keep in touch with facts

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether the Government of India have studied the significance of the shifting of the Pakistan capital? If so, with what result?

Mr. Speaker: Has that anything to do with this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have certainly been informed of it and we try to understand and find out the reasons for it

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My question has not been answered, namely, whether this base at Peshawar is directed against Afghanistan

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know

Shri B. C. Kamble: My question remains unanswered. I asked whether the significance of shifting of Pakistan capital has been studied and

if so, with what result. That has not been answered

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister is not able to say anything about it

Rise in Price of Sugar in Madras State

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S.N.Q. No. 18. { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Warrier:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the phenomenal rise in the price of sugar in the Madras State,

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the traders are hoarding the stocks of sugar, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, there has been a rise in the price of sugar in Madras State

(b) From press reports it appears that there is a hoarding tendency both among the sugar trade and the consumer

(c) A meeting of the representatives of the four States in the South has been called to consider the situation

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What quantity of stocks have been sent from Andhra to Madras State during these past few months and what are the reasons in Government's opinion for this scarcity?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been stated that the rise in prices is due to inadequate supplies from the Andhra Pradesh factories whose surplus was being taken up by the inflated demand within that State

Shri Warrier: How much sugar has been hoarded in Madras State according to the Government's estimate?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the State of Madras, its requirements are estimated to be about 10,000 tons per month. The release from the Madras factories comes to about 8,786 tons. That is for the current month. So the sugar must move from the surplus areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know if the hon. Minister has got an estimate of the quantity that has been hoarded in Madras.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no such estimate.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to the phenomenal rise in price of sugar, that is, from Rs 1½/- to Rs 2-8-0 per viss, the hotels in the whole of Madras State have raised the price of a cup of coffee? Is Government prepared to take immediate steps to eliminate this situation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not aware of any rise in the price of coffee.

Mr. Speaker: Many consequences flow out of that. Coffee is one.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It affects the common man.

An. Hon. Member: This is very serious.

Srimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that as a result of the scarcity of sugar the price of country sugar and jaggery has also gone up? What steps do they propose to take to check that rise?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is a fact. It is not possible at all to control the prices of gur and other country sugar.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the demand from the Andhra Government was inflated. May I know what was the normal demand in Andhra for sugar and what is the new figure of inflation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been estimated that the Andhra State requires about 6250 tons per month. The present requirement is estimated to be more than 8000 tons.

Shri Narasimhan: The Minister stated that there was going to be a conference of three States. When and where will it take place?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Shortly, on the 6th and 7th; here in New Delhi.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether any representation has been received by this Government from the South Indian Sugar Mills Association and the Madras Government to the effect that the quantity that is allowed to be released per month at the rate of 28,000 tons per month is only sufficient for the next two months and unless supply is effected from the North for the month of November, practically no stock will be available for supply to the local people? May I know what steps Government are taking to release stocks for the month of November?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In normal circumstances, the South Indian States taken together are more or less self-sufficient in the matter of sugar, because the requirements are estimated to be about 27,500 tons. We have been releasing at the rate of 28,000 tons per month. Normally, it should be sufficient to meet the requirements of all the States. The rise in the prices in the south has been more or less a recent development. It might have been sympathetic rise because sugar prices in the north have gone up. There has been representation from the South Indian Sugar Mills Association. They estimated in June that the consumption requirements would be about 27,500 tons. Now, they say that with the increase in demand, the requirements will be something more, and there must be an additional allotment from the north. As the hon. House knows, the sugar position in the north also is rather tight.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I have allowed a number of questions.
National and Grindlays Bank Dispute

S.N.Q. No 11. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report of the mediator who was appointed to help the settlement of dispute between the employees of the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd and its management;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) whether this has resulted in any salutary effect; and

(d) if so, whether this course will be adopted in respect of such disputes in the private sector as well?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) to (d) The mediation has failed

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister aware that during the course of the strike at the Connaught Circus branch of the Grindlay's bank, the workers got on the tables of the executives and managers and kept on shouting creating a very unfavourable impression in the minds of the outsiders? What assistance was given to the bank when the workers created such an ugly scene?

Shri Abid Ali: Reports to this effect were received. Sometimes the help of the police also was sought

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the refusal of the management to accept the mediator's terms, the mediation has failed?

Shri Abid Ali: Mediation has failed. That is the report of the mediator nothing more

Shri Keshava: In view of the fact that mediation has failed, what further steps do the Government propose to take in this matter?

Shri Abid Ali: There was the question of referring the matter to adjudication.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the mediator Shri V. K. T. Mann has suggested that those six employees who were dismissed must be taken back and the management refused to take them back and that is the reason why mediation has failed?

Shri Abid Ali: The mediator was appointed. It was informal mediation. The mediation has failed and he has said, as I said earlier, I beg to report that mediation has failed. Nothing more, nothing less.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: The mediator has not given the reasons

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it that there was only one sentence in the report?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the failure of the mediation as stated by the hon. Minister, I want to know when the Labour Ministry is going to refer it to adjudication and the causes of the failure of mediation

Shri Abid Ali: After the report of the mediator, the Union representatives were called and the question of referring the matter to adjudication and the terms of reference, etc., were discussed with them. They wanted some time to give reply. Still their reply is awaited

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the Labour Minister has explained today that the policy will be one of mediation, may I know whether it has been ascertained why the first effort of the Labour Ministry has failed?

Shri Abid Ali: We have had mediation on several occasions previously also and successfully too. Because it is informal private mediation, what the parties contend before the mediator need not be made public. Certainly so far as I am concerned, I am not aware of it

Shri Tangamani: In the recent Indian Labour Conference in Madras, it was agreed by all the parties that instead of referring the issues for adjudication, arbitration should be the method. Here, mediation was resorted to by the Government. May we know whether the Government will compel that party which has not accepted the final decision of the mediator?

Shri Abid Ali: We can take a horse to water; we cannot force it to drink. Mediation and arbitration are of a voluntary nature. If we force the parties to agree, then it becomes something else, not mediation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindi Type-Writers

*1137. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken, if any to produce India's requirements of Hindi typewriters, and

(b) the result achieved so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) There are three manufacturers of standard typewriters in the country and they can manufacture typewriters with vernacular key boards including Hindi, within their overall sanctioned capacity of 33000 Nos per annum. However, only one manufacturer has been producing Hindi typewriters and production of this type in the first six months of 1959 was about 1000 Nos.

Dandakaranya Scheme

*1145. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have adopted a new procedure for the selection and disposal

of displaced families from camps in West Bengal for the Dandakaranya Project,

(b) if so, in what way this new procedure differs from the one in vogue up till now, and

(c) whether the opinion of the West Bengal Government has been ascertained in regard to this matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohar Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) The procedure for the selection of displaced families from camps in West Bengal for employment/rehabilitation in the Dandakaranya Project is that the Dandakaranya Authority will indicate their requirements from time to time which would be conveyed to the State Government. Selection will be made by the State Government from the camp families in West Bengal to suit the specific requirements of the Dandakaranya Authority. This procedure has been evolved in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

Modernisation of Cotton Textile and Jute Mills

*1147. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2064 on the 27th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far as a result of the introduction of a new scheme by the National Industrial Development Corporation for speeding up the pace of modernisation and rehabilitation of Cotton Textile and Jute Mills in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Details of the new scheme were finalised by the Corporation only in the end of July, 1959. Three applications were received from Cotton Textile Mills upto 15th August, 1959. These applications are under consideration.

The progress of National Industrial Development Corporation assistance for modernisation of Cotton Textile and Jute mills so far is given in the

statement laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 123.]

International Film Festivals

*1148. Shri Bibhudh Mishra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) the names of Indian films that were sent to International Film Festivals held during the year 1958-59,

(b) the criteria adopted in selecting these films, and

(c) whether Government were consulted in the selection of these films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 124]

(b) Films are selected keeping in view the standard of the film and the rules of the Festivals concerned

(c) Entries are generally made by Government in consultation with the Film Federation of India except in a few cases in which the rules of a particular Festival require entries being made by the film industry or the producers themselves

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

*1152. Shri F. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been done at the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., for the treatment of 'Eczema', 'Leprosy' and 'Leucaemia';

(b) if so, the result of the research, and

(c) the steps taken for the mass production of the drugs discovered?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mansukhlal Shah): (a) and (b). The Mycology Department of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited is conducting

preliminary experiments on the external treatment for Eczema and Leprosy; no work on Leucaemia has been taken in hand.

(c) Further research work is necessary before mass production of the drugs for treatment of these diseases could be recommended.

बर्माडोर का कारखाना

*११५७. श्री मन्मथ बर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक बर्माडोर बनाने का कारखाना खोलने की प्रस्तावना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता, पूँजी और व्यय, कार्य-प्रणाली और स्थान आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) यह सम्भव कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा, और

(घ) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई लख्ठे)

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Cement Production

*1158 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the target for output of cement for the year 1959-60; and

(b) if so, how it compares with the total production of 1958-59?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mansukhlal Shah): (a) On the basis of

the approved schemes which are likely to be completed during the remaining part of the year, actual production during 1959-60 is estimated at 7.5 million tons.

(b) Production in 1958-59 was about 6 million tons

Indian Davis Cup Team in U.S.A

*1158 { Shri Narasimhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'Hindu' dated the 20th August, 1959 concerning alleged lack of attention by Indian Officials in U.S.A. to the Indian Davis Cup players visiting that country, and

(b) the detailed facts of the case?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadash AN Khan): (a) and (b) We have seen reports on the subject in the Hindu of 17th and 18th August, 1959, but not of 20th August. We have written to our Embassy in Washington about these reports and are waiting for their reply. We shall inform the House about the Embassy's comments as soon as they have been received.

Ukai Power and Irrigation Project

*1160 { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Patshah Ghodasari:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have got the Ukai Power and Irrigation Project surveyed by experts; and

(b) if so, whether they have received the reports of the experts?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b)

This will be answered by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on a subsequent date

Industrial Estate at Gauhati (Assam)

*1161. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of industrial estate at Gauhati is held up due to non-availability of iron and steel, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The construction work of the Gauhati industrial Estate has progressed satisfactorily. 52 sheds of the Gauhati Estate have already been constructed and allotted to the industrialists. The expenditure so far incurred on the construction is Rs. 19.25 lakhs. The construction of the Industrial Estate is not held up due to non-availability of iron and steel.

Block Advisory Boards

*1162 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sarja Pandey:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 3rd March, 1959 and lay a statement showing:

(a) the further progress made so far in replacing the Block Advisory Boards and District Development Advisory Committees by Block Development Councils and Zila Parishads (State-wise), and

(b) whether any target date has been fixed within which every State has to implement the recommendations of the Study Team for Community Development?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 125].

(b) No target date has been fixed.

Pakistani Police Attack on Amruka

*1163. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1112 on the 11th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the reply received from the Government of Pakistan with regard to the attack made by the Pakistan armed police on the Indo-Pakistan border at the Amruka irrigation, canal in Punjab has since been examined; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of Pakistan's claim to *de facto* possession of the right bank of the Amruka Minor, and their version of the incident are not supported by facts. The matter is again being taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme

*1164. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-member Committee appointed to review the working of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme has submitted any report so far;

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the negative, the time when the report is expected; and

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, the findings or recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) Shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Distribution of Raw Films

*1165. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to arrange the distribution of raw films in a manner that the regions get the allotted stock without the least delay; and

(b) whether Government are allotting a separate quota of raw films to Karnataka through the Mysore Film Chamber of Commerce?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The distribution of raw films is made in accordance with the advice of Regional Advisory Committees. No change to the present procedure is envisaged

(b) No, Sir.

Promotion of Exports

*1166. { Shri Damani:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approach has been made to shipping companies and Railway Ministry for revision of rates to accelerate promotion of exports; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussion with the respective agencies?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 126].

Indian Exports

*1167. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by experts into the causes of falling exports in spite of increased production;

(b) whether it is a fact that home consumption is cutting into our exports; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to correct the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The presumption that exports in general are continuing to fall is not correct, although such a trend has been noticed in respect of some commodities. The causes of such decline are under constant review.

(b) Yes, in respect of certain commodities the production of which has not increased adequately.

(c) Steps are taken from time to time to raise production with a view to creating larger export surpluses.

भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानियों का प्रवेश

*1168. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या प्रश्नान्वयी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग दो सौ नौकाओं के साथ बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी बेरापूजी पुलिस घाने के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत काकोटा कोका गांव के पास बलात् नदी में मछलियां पकड़ने के लिये 3 जून, 1981 को भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में घुस घाये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस घटना का व्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री को संसद् सचिव (श्री हजारीबा) : (क) और (ख) 3

जून, 1981 की सुबह, बहुत से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिय सगमन 200 भागों में बैठकर भारतीय जलक्षेत्र में घुस घाये, उनका उद्देश्य सासी घोर बेतिया पहाड़ी जिले के बेरापूजी पुलिस घाने के अन्तर्गत काकोटा कोका गांव के निकट बलात् नदी के भारतीय तट से बटिया (पत्थर) इकट्ठी करना था। भारतीय गश्ती दल को देखने पर वे अपनी नावों में बैठकर नदी की पाकिस्तानी दिशा की ओर भाग गये।

पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इसका ध्यान रखें कि भारतीय इलाके में इस तरह के गैर-कानूनी प्रवेश फिर न हों।

Compensation to Displaced Limited Concerns

*1169. Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to rectify the assets of Limited concerns displaced from West Pakistan whose claims have not been verified; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to pay them any compensation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Under Section 2(e)(ii) of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 no compensation is payable to Limited Companies. Therefore, their claims were not verified and if verified, no compensation is being paid against them.

(b) No.

Dandakaranya Scheme

*1170. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any organisation has been set up in the Dandakaranya Development Project to look after the Welfare of the tribal people;

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received by the Organisation from the tribal people; and

(c) if so, the nature of the complaints?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohan Chand Khanna): (a) A post of Adviser, Tribal Welfare, was sanctioned but it has not so far been possible to recruit a suitable person. A Special Organisation will be set up after this officer has joined.

(b) and (c). No complaints have been received.

Per Capita National Income

*1171. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decline in the per capita national income in 1957-58 as revealed in the Estimates of National Income; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascribed any reason for this fall in the per capita national income in 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reason was the failure of agricultural crops during 1957-58 due to unfavourable weather conditions.

Cure for "Root-rot" in Plants

*1172. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been done at the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. to cure the root-rot disease in the Chilli and Tobacco plants; and

(b) if so, the results of the research?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary investigations on anti-fungal antibiotics for preventing root-rots of tobacco and chilly seedlings have shown promising results. Further experiments are in progress.

Export of Handloom Cloth

*1173. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the quantity and value of handloom cloth to be exported during the year 1959;

(b) how does it compare with export figures in 1957 and 1958; and

(c) what is the quantity and value exported during the first six months of 1959?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No target for export of handloom cloth in 1959 has been fixed

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 12.418 million yards valued at Rs. 210.69 lakhs upto May, 1959. Figures of exports for June 1959, are not yet available.

Ancillary and Feeder Industries

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
*1174. { Shri Damani:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for the growth of ancillary and feeder industries;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme; and

(c) what results have so far been achieved in adjusting relationship between large scale and small scale industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme envisages approach by various agencies to large scale units

for the purpose of obtaining voluntary agreements from them to purchase their requirements of components and parts from small scale ancillary units.

(c) A number of large manufacturing concerns both in the private and public sectors have approved the Scheme in principle and several ancillary units are in an advanced stage of establishment. Of these feeder units to give only some illustrations, four units will be for Sen Raleigh Industries of India, three for Hindustan Machine Tools; one for Premier Automobiles; one for M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines; one for Jay Engineering works and one for Indian Telephone Industries. A very large number of ancillary and feeder units are already functioning in the country and a great number will be further established as a result of this policy.

Speeches and Writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

*1175. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1802 on the 14th April, 1959 and state the further progress made with regard to the publication of a collection of speeches and writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The collection of material is still in progress.

Death Sentence for an Indian in Pakistan

*1176. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2380 on the 26th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received a copy of the judgement and full facts of the case of Shri Sardool Singh of Amritsar; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri

Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). While a copy of the judgement of the Additional District Magistrate, Sialkot, sentencing Shri Sardool Singh to death has been received, according to later press reports in Pakistan, the West Pakistan High Court has commuted the death sentence to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Pakistan Government have been requested to confirm whether the press report is correct and to supply a copy of the judgement of the High Court. A reply from the Pakistan Government is still awaited.

Steel Quota for Bombay

*1177. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Government have requested the Central Government to increase the State's quota of steel to meet the requirements of Small Scale Industries during 1959-60;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the quantity of steel allotted during 1958-59 and to be allocated during 1959-60 for Small Scale Industries in the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The demand of the State Government for 1958-59 and April-September, 1959 were 18,300 tons and 12,966 tons respectively. Against this, 15,707 tons were allotted in 1958-59 and 12,266 tons in April-September, 1959 i.e., six months.

Loanees in Punjab

*1178. Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of displaced loanees are untraceable in Punjab;

(b) if so, the amount involved; and

(c) the steps taken to trace them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The amount involved is about Rs. 32-00 lakhs.

(c) In the case of urban loans names of untraceable displaced persons have been circulated by the Punjab Government to other State Governments and all the Regional Settlement Commissioners for making efforts to trace their whereabouts. In the case of rural loanes, District authorities and the additional staff appointed for recovery work have been directed to make vigorous efforts to trace the delinquent loanes or their sureties

Labour Co-operative Societies in Delhi

2145. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Co-operative Societies registered so far in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) how many of them were awarded minor works of construction by the C.P.W.D. without calling for tenders?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Sixteen

(b) One

Holiday Homes for Factory Workers, Punjab

2146. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have decided to have holiday homes for regular factory workers; and

(b) if so, the nature of aid to be given by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Enhancement in Statutory Rate under Employees' State Insurance Scheme

2147. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 868 on the 3rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision in regard to enhancement of statutory rate under Employees' State Insurance Scheme in its application to employers; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Radio Sets

2148. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets produced in India from the 1st April to 31st July, 1959; and

(b) whether any of these have been exported to foreign countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total number of radio sets produced by the firms borne on the Development Wing's list during the period 1st April to 31st July, 1959 is approximately 67,500.

(b) The total number of radio sets exported from India to foreign countries during April-May, 1959 is 50. Statistics of export of radio receivers beyond May 1959 are not yet available.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

2149. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed Graduates, Intermediates and Matriculates on the

Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in Punjab on the 31st July, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information as on the 31st July 1959 is not available. The position at the end of June 1959 is given below:

Category	Number on the Live Register as on 30th June, 1959
1	2
Graduates	1,359
Intermediates	1,437
Matriculates	16,376
TOTAL	19,172

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Bombay

2150. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Bombay State during the year 1959-60 have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

(c) the nature of schemes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). According to the present procedure, continuing schemes of small scale and cottage industries are sanctioned by the State Governments under their normal procedure and no sanction is required from the Central Government. Only in case of new schemes technical approval of Government of India is necessary. The details of the amount sanctioned and the nature of the sanctioned schemes are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 127].

Community Receiving Sets for Bombay

2151. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broad-

casting be pleased to state the number of community receiving sets supplied to Bombay State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): During 1958-59, 2195 community receiving sets were supplied to the Bombay State under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme.

F.I.B. Branch Offices in Bombay

2152. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of branch offices of the Press Information Bureau which have been working during 1958-59 in Bombay State?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): Two branch offices have been working in Bombay State, i.e., at Bombay and Nagpur.

Export of Black Pepper to U.S.A.

2153. Shrimati Mañda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big fall in our supply of Black Pepper to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corresponding figures of value received therefrom in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (c). There was only a slight decline which can be attributed to normal market fluctuations. During 1957-58 the export was of the value of Rs. 80.23 lakhs as compared to Rs. 78.22 lakhs in 1958-59.

(b) Mainly competition from the cheaper varieties of pepper from other sources.

Productivity Team's Visit to America and Japan

2154. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 857 on the 14th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have arranged the visit of productivity teams to America and Japan; and

(b) if so, the composition of such teams?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The teams referred are sent by the National Productivity Council, not by the Government of India.

(b) The composition of teams so far sent out is given in the statement laid on Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 128]. For the teams to be sent out in future, the composition is determined from time to time. The criteria governing the composition of such teams are contained in the booklet entitled "Productivity Teams" copies of which have been supplied by the National Productivity Council to all the Members of the Parliament.

Unsold Handloom Goods in Orissa

2155. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the co-operative sector in Orissa State; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in Orissa?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 3,72,488 yards as at the end of March 1959, the latest month for which information is available.

(b) No special steps have been taken.

Wool Development Council

2156. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 726 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the

Wool Development Council made at their meeting held in Rajasthan on the 3rd February, 1959;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations; and

(c) whether a copy of these recommendations will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council recommended some measures to be taken to increase export of woollen goods, effect improvements in woollen cottage industry and better the quality of indigenous woollen yarn.

(c) No, Sir; a copy of the Annual Report of Development Council for Woollen Industry during 1958-59 incorporating all the recommendations will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Lemongrass Oil

2157. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Lemongrass Oil this year is expected to be only 50 per cent of the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The production of Lemongrass Oil during the current year is estimated to be 30 to 35 per cent less than that of last year.

(b) Over-production during 1958 in India and abroad coupled with the competition to the crop from Topioca and the availability of alternate sources of Citral, namely, Synthetic Citral, and Citral obtained from oil of *Litsea Cubeba* (an oil of Chinese origin), resulted in the fall of prices in the international market. Incentive to production was, therefore, lost and hence the fall in the acreage under this crop.

Small Scale Industry

2154. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to decentralise the establishment of Small Scale Industry in the country;

(b) whether the Karve Committee's recommendations in this respect have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 129].

Coffee Marketing System

2159. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Expert Committee set up by Government to study the marketing system adopted by the Coffee Board, has since been submitted;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on these recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is confidential and is at present under consideration.

Indian Political Prisoner in Malaya

2160. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1125 on the 11th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since received any report regarding the fast undertaken for an indefinite period by Shri K. Ramiah, an

Indian political prisoner, serving a seven-year term in the Pudu Jail at Kuala Lumpur; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Further information from our High Commission in Kuala Lumpur indicates that Shri K. Ramiah S/o P. Kannusami alias Karupiah of Madras State went on fast in the Pudu Jail, Kuala Lumpur on the 14th January 1959. The immediate cause of the fast was his transfer against his will from the Seremban Jail to the Pudu Jail where according to him the treatment meted out to him was not satisfactory. He complained that in the latter jail he was placed in solitary confinement in a small room without proper ventilation and that he was not provided with ordinary amenities such as blankets, books or opportunity for exercise. He also complained that he was placed along with regular criminals as distinguished from political prisoners. On the 7th day of his fast nasal feeding was commenced by the Medical Officer of the Prison. He started taking food voluntarily from the 25th March 1959. When the case was brought to the notice of the Government of India, they decided after necessary verification of his Indian citizenship that he should be repatriated to India. Instructions were therefore issued to our High Commission that Shri Ramiah should be repatriated immediately if the Federation Government arranged for remission of the rest of sentence. Shri Ramiah was finally repatriated by the Government of the Federation of Malaya about the middle of May, 1959.

Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance Section

2161. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance Sections have been opened in any Employment Exchanges in Punjab;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

- (c) the place of their location; and
(d) the result achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour,
(Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

- (b) One.
(c) Ambala.

(d) Since its inception in July 1958 till end of July 1959, Vocational Guidance has been given to 1300 youths; to 1155 in small groups and to 145 persons individually. Most of the senior classes in the High Schools in Ambala have been addressed.

Employment Opportunities in Punjab

2162. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment opportunities in Punjab failed to improve during 1958;

(b) the total number of vacancies notified in public sector and those in private sector during the above period;

(c) the number of industries closed down;

(d) the number of persons declared surplus or retrenched due to rationalisation or closure; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the rate of new jobs created under the Second Five Year Plan has slowed down?

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The total number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in Punjab in 1958 was:

Public sector.	..	39,059
Private sector.	..	2,275

(c) 7 units are reported to have closed down, including those of a seasonal temporary and other nature.

(d) Information is not available.

(e) No.

Markets at Janpath and Irwin Road

2163. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kishan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4015 on the 5th May, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of construction of markets at Janpath and Irwin Road in New Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The plans of the proposed shopping centre on Janpath and connected details are in the process of finalisation, in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority and the Town Planning Organisation. This question is dependent on the vacation of the site by the various offices, etc., accommodated in the hutments there and also linked up with a proposal for location of a central bus terminus on the plot adjoining the site. The other proposal for construction of a shopping centre on Irwin Road may be abandoned.

Survey of Graduate Employment

2164. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3986 on the 5th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the details of the survey of graduate employment have been finalized; and

(b) if so what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) 1. This be a sample survey and is designed to indicate the nature of employment secured by graduates, salary or income, period of unemployment if any, attitude towards job, etc. relating to graduates who have obtained a degree from any Indian University during 1954.

2. It is proposed that samples should be drawn and analysis made separately in respect of different types of graduates as below:

Graduates

- (i) B.A.,
- (ii) B.Com.,
- (iii) B.Sc. (Agri),
- (iv) B.Sc. (Others),
- (v) B.L.,
- (vi) B.T.,
- (vii) Degree in Engineering and Technology,
- (viii) Degree in Medicine,
- (ix) Degree in Veterinary Science, and
- (x) Other Bachelor's degrees

Post-graduates

- (xi) M.A.,
- (xii) M.Sc.,
- (xiii) M.Com.,
- (xiv) Ph.D. and other Doctorates,
- (xv) Other Degrees and Diplomas

Indian Nationals in Ceylon

2165. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3980 on the 5th May, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of claiming compensation on account of damages caused to the properties of Indian nationals in Ceylon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India are still awaiting the decision of the Ceylon Government regarding the payment of compensation to their own nationals. The question of claiming compensation on behalf of Indian nationals will be decided finally when the Ceylon Government's decision is known.

Labour Information Centre, Delhi

2166. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2217 on the 5th May, 1959 and state:

- (a) the steps taken so far in setting up a Labour Information Centre in Delhi, and
- (b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) Preliminary steps for the opening of the Labour Information Centre have already been taken. Research work already has been undertaken, particularly analysing the Awards of some Labour Appellate Tribunals and also those received from other States under different heads. The centre furnishes information on current labour topics to employers and employees who approach the Delhi Administration for the same.

Sericulture

2167. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to set up a working group to evaluate the progress of sericulture during the Second Five Year Plan; and
- (b) if so, whether the Group has been set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

- (b) Yes On the 16th April, 1959

Development Projects

- 2168 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 405 on the 18th February, 1959 and state the further progress made with

respect to the negotiations with West European countries for joint projects to develop iron ore resources, transport and port facilities in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Negotiations are still in progress.

Calcutta-Durgapur Gas-Grid

2169. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the final decision to connect Calcutta with gas-grid from Durgapur has since been taken;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Government of India have accorded approval for the construction of a Gas Grid from Durgapur to Calcutta by the Government of West Bengal.

The Gas-Grid will be about 120 miles in length and the cost is estimated at Rs. 815 lakhs. The Yugoslav Government Agency has offered to supply pipes on the basis of rupee payment, the rupee being utilised in accordance with the agreement existing between Intertrade, Yugoslavia and the State Trading Corporation. The Government of West Bengal will continue to supply gas locally to certain projects at Durgapur and to spare daily 67 million cubic feet of gas of 450 BTU value for transmission to Calcutta.

Exports to Burma

2170. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 664 on the 26th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the export of textiles, coal, fish, etc. to Burma; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 130.]

Conversion of Provident Fund Scheme

2171. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2129 on the 30th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations made by the Study Group on Special Security regarding the conversion of Provident Fund Scheme into an old-age and/or survivorship pension (for widows and children); and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The recommendations are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Foundry Forge Project

2172. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri M. E. Krishna:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2132 on the 30th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in finalisation of the Heavy Foundry Forge Plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A team of Indian

Engineers is at present in Czechoslovakia for participation in the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the Foundry/Forge Project. The Detailed Project Report is expected to be received by about the middle of November, 1959.

2. Preparatory work is in progress regarding acquisition of land, levelling and dressing of the Plant site, construction of field offices, staff quarters, hostel, godowns and storage houses, building of a dam by the State Government for the supply of water etc.

Tea Guarantee Fund

2173. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2127 on the 30th April, 1959 and state at what stage stands the scheme to establish a Tea Guarantee Fund under the aegis of the Tea Board in respect of Working Capital Loans?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The Scheme is at present in the final stages of consideration by Government.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

2174. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factory workers who are expected to be covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme by the end of 1959; and

(b) the number of employees actually covered upto the end of June 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 17.36 lakhs.

(b) 14.14 lakhs.

Mining Boards

2175. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1642 on the 3rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the States where Mining Boards have been constituted so far; and

(b) the States where they are likely to be constituted during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

(b) None.

Central Trade Union Organisations

2176. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Damar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 974 on the 26th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether verification of membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations has since been completed; and

(b) if so, what is the verified membership of each Central Trade Union Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) The verified figures as on 31st March, 1958 forwarded to the Organisations for submitting objections, if any, are:

I.N.T.U.C.—8,98,527.

A.I.T.U.C.—5,17,306.

H.M.S.—1,84,064.

U.T.U.C.—80,345.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

2177. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2562 on the 31st March, 1959 and state:

(a) the reasons for not extending the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Orissa so long, and

(b) whether the Orissa Government have been requested to implement this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) During the First Five Year Plan period the scheme was implemented at centres with an insurable population of 5,000 or more each as also at places which could be grouped with such centres. There are no such centres in Orissa but only 5 places with an insurable population of less than 5,000 each. These are scheduled to be covered during the Second Plan period. It has not been possible to do so yet because of the difficulty in making the medical and other preliminary arrangements.

(b) Yes, and the arrangements for implementing the scheme are nearing completion.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

2178. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Orissa Government have utilised Rs. 13.49 lakhs during the first 3 years of the Second Five Year Plan period for implementing the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, and

(b) if so, what are those schemes which were undertaken and have been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Orissa Government report that they utilised a sum of Rs. 8.20 lakhs only for the implementation of the Subsidised Industrial

Housing Scheme during the first three years of the Second Plan.

(b) A statement showing the projects so far formulated by the Government of Orissa and sanctioned under the Scheme, indicating the present stage of construction, is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 131]

Ad-hoc Committee for Small Industries

2179. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures suggested at the first meeting of the Seven man ad hoc Committee for small industries held at Ludhiana during the last week of May, 1959, and

(b) the nature of steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The seven men committee which was set up by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, to look into the problems of export of Woollen Hosiery Industry held its first meeting at Ludhiana on 27th May, 1959. No final decisions are yet taken.

Cement Factory in Jammu and Kashmir

2180. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme to set up a cement factory in Jammu and Kashmir State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are proposing to import plant and machinery for setting up a cement factory in Kashmir with an installed capacity of 10,000 tons per annum.

Import Licences in Jammu and Kashmir

2181. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature of decision taken for the opening of an office for the grant of import licences in Jammu and Kashmir State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There was no proposal to open an Import Trade Control office in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and therefore the question of taking a decision thereon does not arise.

सिनेमा के मैटिनी शो

२१८२. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया है कि राज्य के सिनेमा घरों में चल रहे मैटिनी शो देखने के लिये केवल बालिग लोगों को हा जाने दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर):

(क) तथा (ख). कुछ शिक्षण संस्थाओं के प्रमुखों से इस भाष्य के प्रार्थना-पत्र मिले हैं कि सिनेमा-घरों में चल रहे मैटिनी शो विद्यार्थियों को अपनी कक्षाओं (क्लासिज) छोड़ने के लिये उत्तेजित करते हैं। इसलिये प्रवेश सरकारों तथा केन्द्र के अधीन प्रदेशों को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे स्थानीय हालातों को देखते हुये यह आज्ञा जारी करने पर विचार करें कि ऐसी कोई फिल्म जो केवल बालिगों को दिखाने के लिये प्रमाणित की गई हो, सप्ताह के दिनों में मैटिनी शो में न दिखाई जाये।

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

2183. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold Ammonium Sulphate at the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.;

(b) whether any part of the 1958 output of the factory has been carried over to the present stock;

(c) what is the present monthly production and the quantity that goes out for sale every month;

(d) what are the present arrangements for the disposal of the accumulated stock; and

(e) what are the causes of this accumulation and how far it is due to lack of satisfactory arrangements for distribution and sale of Sindri's ammonium sulphate in the rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) 2,151 tons as on 31st July, 1959.

(b) The stock on 1st January, 1959 was 30 tons.

(c) The average monthly production and despatches during the period January-July 1959 were 26,543 tons and 26,240 tons respectively.

(d) and (e). There is no accumulation of stock. The stock on 31st July, 1959 represents only a little over two days' production.

बिहार में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

२१८४. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में ३१ जुलाई, १९५९ तक कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाया गया ;

(ख) उनके पुनर्वास पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(ग) घनी उस राज्य में कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाना बाकी है ; और

(घ) जिन लोगों को स्थायी रूप से बसाया जा चुका है, क्या वे अपनी जीविका चला लेते हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा प्रत्यक्ष-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर बाबू लाला) : (क) और (घ). पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले १८,३७६ विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले ६५,३१४ विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाया गया ।

(ख) ३१-३-१९५६ तक ३,०४,७६,२८७ रुपये ।

(ग) बेतिया कैम्प में अभी ५,४८७ विस्थापित व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें बसाना बाकी है ।

Lifting of Indian Cattle by Pakistanis

2185. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistanis carried away a good number of cattle along with an Indian cattle grazer on the 13th June, 1959 by trespassing into the Indian territory at Sabdulpur District Maldah; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) On 13th June, 1959, at about 6.30 A.M. about 150 armed Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory at Mouza Deonapur in District Maldah and assaulted and kidnapped Madan Ghosh, an Indian cowherd. They also took away 103 head of cattle valued at Rs. 2,060.

(b) The District Magistrate and the State Government have brought the

incident to the notice of their counterparts in Pakistan requesting the immediate release of Madan Ghosh, return of the cattle and deterrent punishment to those responsible for the crime.

Institute of Chartered Accountants

2186. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 837 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the report regarding the working of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the conclusions reached in this regard; and

(c) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to give effect to such recommendations as have been accepted?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Some of the more important recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Council of the Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recommendations which involved amendment of the Statute and which were accepted by the Government have already been given effect to in the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 1959. Other recommendations which have been accepted, have to be implemented by amendment of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, or by executive action through the various Committees of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Institute has been requested to take necessary action in the matter.

Naga Hostiles

2187. Shri Bibhutl Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government in keeping peace in Naga areas since 1952 to 31st July, 1959;

(b) total number of Naga rebels and Indian Government employees (both military and civilian) killed during the above period; and

(c) the extent to which efforts have been successful in restoring peace there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) An expenditure of Rupees one and a half crores has been incurred during the period, 1st December 1957 to 31st July 1959.

Information about such expenditure prior to 1st December, 1957 is not available, because neither the Assam Government in respect of the Naga Hills District nor the NEFA Administration in respect of the Tuensang Frontier Division kept a separate Head in their budgets for such expenditure.

(b) Naga hostiles—1,568.

Indian Government employees—
334.

(c) There has been a steady improvement in the law and order situation in the Naga Hills Tuensang Area. More than four thousand hostiles along with 879 firearms of various types surrendered since 1st December, 1957.

Conference of State Rehabilitation Ministers

2188. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the nature of decisions taken at the conference of Rehabilitation Ministers held at Srinagar in June, 1959 regarding the rehabilitation and payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This Conference was held mainly to consider the residual problems relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan and to plan the completion of that task, if possible, by the end of the

current financial year. The decisions of the Conference thus related to consideration of the residuary problems of the Ministry to the steps to be taken to expedite the solution of these problems and to remove bottlenecks and obstacles wherever these existed.

Conference of Regional Settlement Commissioners

2189. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the decisions taken in the Conference of Regional Settlement Commissioners held at Srinagar on the 26th June, 1959?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The Conference was convened to elicit views of the Regional Settlement Commissioners on various outstanding problems to enable expeditious disposal of the residual work in that Organisation. Such conferences only make recommendations which are examined by the Government.

All India Radio

2190. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many new transmitters have been installed and receiving centres and studios opened during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the total expenditure thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kankar): (a) and (b). During the year 1958-59 six transmitters one each at Cuttack, Hyderabad and Bhopal and three at Delhi and a Receiving Centre at Bhopal were installed. Permanent Studios at Calcutta and Madras were taken into regular service during the year. The total expenditure incurred on these projects upto 1958-59 was Rs. 1.19 crores approximately. These

projects form part of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

All India Printing Ink Manufacturers Association

2191. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the All India Printing Ink Manufacturers Association;

(b) if so, the main points of the representation; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

In January, 1959, the All India Printing Ink Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, urged that there was no justification for Government's decision to consider applications from newspapers for *ad hoc* licences for rotary and photogravure inks. While the import of these types of inks has been banned during the current licensing period (April-September, 1959) to Established Importers, Government have been allowing established newspaper publishers to import a small proportion of their requirements of these inks on an *ad hoc* basis, as the indigenous inks are not yet up to the requisite standard. Even at present, most of the newspaper establishments have been using a mixture of indigenous and imported rotary ink in equal proportions. The All-India Printing Ink Manufacturers' Association have been informed of the shortcomings in the quality of the indigenous ink and have been requested to make all efforts to improve the quality in order to enable the newspapers to use larger proportions of indigenous ink and thus eliminate imports.

Sale of Cars by Diplomats

2192. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign diplomats in India are allowed to sell their cars without payment of duty;

(b) whether this facility is given on a reciprocal basis; and

(c) if not, what is the reason for allowing this facility to foreign diplomats in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Foreign diplomats can sell their cars without payment of duty after three years of their import.

(b) and (c). Practically all countries grant facilities to foreign diplomats to sell their cars. The rules however vary from country to country. In some countries, diplomats are allowed to sell their cars without payment of duty much earlier than three years and in others diplomats can sell their cars at any time on payment of duty.

Export Promotion Councils

2193. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of different Export Promotion Councils concerning different products have been held during 1959 so far; and

(b) what are the main decisions taken by each Export Promotion Council at such meetings?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 132.]

(b) The main decisions reached at the meetings of the Councils related to such matters as the supply of raw materials to manufacturers by imports as well as indigenous sources, registration of exporters, market surveys, publicity, trade delegations, set-

lement of disputes, quality control, code of conduct etc

Dandakaranya Scheme

2194. { Shri F. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by Government with a Japanese concern to take up reclamation work in Dandakaranya, and

(b) what are the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Government Advertisements

2195. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) what is the total amount for which advertisements given to the Indian Press by the Government of India, the various State Governments and autonomous Corporations controlled by the Government of India have been routed through the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity of the Government of India in 1958; and

(b) what is the estimated amount for the year 1959?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) During 1958, the advertisement of no autonomous Corporation or State Government was handled by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. The total cost of advertisements routed through the Directorate during 1958 and the estimates for 1959 are Rs. 32,23,556 and Rs. 37,30,846 respectively

Export of Tussar Silk

2196. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tussar silk is exported to foreign countries,

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which it is exported, and

(c) the quantity exported during the year 1958-59 and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannbhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Exports of tussar silk fabrics are not shown separately in the trade classification of the country. Exports to the United States of America are regulated by an agreement concluded between the Governments of India and the United States in February, 1958. Under the agreement all consignments of tussar silk fabrics for export to that country are to be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the nominees of the Textile Commissioner. The quantity of tussar silk fabrics for which certificates of origin were issued for export to the U.S.A. during 1958-59 was 43,161 yards valued at Rs. 4,31,610 approximately

Watch Factory at Methupalayam

2197. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a watch factory is to be set up in the Private Sector at Methupalayam (Nilgiris) Madras State;

(b) if so, who are the sponsors and what is the total capital investment; and

(c) with whom are they collaborating for the setting up of the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannbhai Shah): (a) to (c).

No specific proposal has been received so far.

German Tourists in Naga Hills

2198. Shrimati Manjula Devi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether three German tourists from Frankfurt on their world tour were given permit to visit Naga Hills recently; and

(b) whether any other foreigners have been given permit to enter Naga Hills area since the outbreak of trouble in that area?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes. Rev. F. LARREA a Spanish national accompanied by an Italian Bishop O. MARENGO were allowed to visit certain villages in Lotha area in the Naga Hills from 1st December, 1958 to 18th December, 1958.

दत्त नगर नर्सरी

१९६६. श्री कृष्ण देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारान्तक प्रश्न संख्या ६६१ के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दत्त नगर की नर्सरी रिकार्ड पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस नर्सरी से अभी तक कोई पौधे लोगों में बाटे गये हैं और यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या, वर्षवार, कितनी हैं ; और

(ग) इस नर्सरी पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) १९५७-५८ में १,०४ पौधे और १९५८-५९ में ८०५ पौधे लोगों में बाटे गये ।

(ग) ४६२० रु० (२०७० रु० १९५७-५८ में और २५५० रु० १९५८-५९ में) ।

Tea and Coffee Production in Madras State

2200. { Shri R. S. Arumugam:
Shri Ganapathy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity and value of tea and coffee produced by Indians and non-Indians in Madras State during the years 1956-59 (year-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Talks on Disputed Areas in Assam

2201. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the talks between the Deputy Commissioners of Khasi-Jaintia Hills (India) and Sylhet (Pakistan) over a disputed area held on 8th and 9th August, 1959 broke down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the agreement reached at the meeting held on the 4th and 5th August 1959, the Deputy Commissioners of Shillong and Sylhet again met at Tamabil (East Pakistan) on the 9th August, 1959 and at Dawki (Assam) on the 10th August 1959 to inspect jointly the betelnut grove and orange garden on Bakurtilla the ownership of which is under dispute between a Pak national and an Indian national. Although they could not come to an agreement on the ownership of the plot, the Deputy Commissioners agreed that the demarcation of the boundary in the area should be taken up urgently to decide whether the

disputed plot fell in India or Pakistan and in the meantime, Bakurtilla evacuated by Pakistani troops, reinforcements brought into the area by either side reduced, and peace maintained.

रेडियो संकेत

२२०२. श्री भक्त वर्मान क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, १९५६ के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली, बम्बई और भारत के अन्य स्टेशनों पर शार्ट वेवलेथ पर कई मिनटों तक रेडियो संकेत नहीं सुने जा सके और रेडियो प्रसारण सुनने में बाधा हुई,

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन तारीखों पर कितनी कितनी देरी तक यह बाधा हुई और किन कारणों से इस पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा, और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी रुकावटें न पड़ सकें—इसके लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर)

(क) तथा (ख) जी, हाँ। जुलाई १९५६ के दूसरे सप्ताह में रेडियो प्रसारण सुनने में जिन जिन तारीखों की तथा जितनी देर तक बाधा हुई इसका एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [रेडियो परिशिष्ट ३, अनु-बन्ध सख्या १३३]। यह बाधाये सम्भवतः सूर्य के आकस्मिक विकिरण (रेडिएशन) के कारण हुई।

(ग) ऐसी बाधाओं को दूर करने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि सूर्य की विशेष विकिरणों (रेडिएशन) के कारण इस तरह की उथल-पुथल प्रायः होती रहती है जिसके बारे में अभी कोई उपाय नहीं मिला है और इसके कारण ससार के बहुत बड़े भाग

में सांठवेध प्रसारण सुनने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है।

परिवहन सम्बन्धी नियोजनी समिति

२२०३. श्री भक्त वर्मान क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों में समन्वय स्थापित करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिये श्री के० सी० नियोगी की अध्यक्षता में कुछ समय पहले नियुक्त की गयी समिति ने अब तक अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है, और

(ख) यह समिति अपना काम सम्भवतः अब तक समाप्त कर लेगी ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इयानमन्मथ मिश्र) :

(क) तथा (ख)। समिति अभी हाल ही में २२ जुलाई, १९५६ को बनायी गयी है और उसने अपना काम अभी शुरू ही किया है। अब उसने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है या वह कब तक अपना कार्य पूरा कर लेगी, इस बारे में कोई मार्गिक सूचना देना अभी संभव नहीं है।

Export Trade with East Asian Countries

2204. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what steps have been taken to expand India's export trade with neighbouring East Asian countries; and

(b) whether any survey has been made as to the items for which business possibilities exist?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 134]

(b) The overseas representative of the Engineering Export Promotion Council in Rangoon, the representatives of the Silk and Rayon Textiles

Export Promotion Council in Colombo and Rangoon, and the representatives of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council in Rangoon and Singapore conduct periodical market surveys of their respective areas in regard to the goods handled by these Councils. In addition, the Chemicals and Allied Export Promotion Councils have conducted surveys in regard to alcohol in Singapore and Malaya, Paints and glassware in Ceylon and cosmetics in Hongkong and Indonesia. Our Commercial representative in Ceylon has also conducted market surveys on sports-goods and roofing ties.

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

2205 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of the stores purchased by M/s Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd, Naya Nangal both in India and abroad during 1958 and 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

During 1957-58 Rs 61,72,225 92nP
During 1958-59 Rs 185,99,293 50nP

The above figures do not include the price of plant and spares etc

Medium Scale Industry in Manipur

2206 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any medium scale industry in Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the size of the industry and the employment potential of the Unit?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However if some proposals are received from some parties, Government will always give favourable consideration to the same

All India Radio, Cuttack

2207 Shri D. C. Mallik: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any producer has been appointed at All India Radio Station at Cuttack (Orissa) for dramas and rural programmes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): (a) and (b) There is already a Producer for Drama (Oriya) at All India Radio, Cuttack, and the appointment of an Assistant Producer for Rural Programme is under consideration

Foreign Tourists

2208 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who visited India since 1954 year-wise on official or non-official purposes and the countries they represented; and

(b) the number of Indians who went abroad during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Statistics of foreigners who actually visited India were not being compiled till October 1958. Statistics were however kept of the number of foreigners to whom visas to visit India were granted and these, for the year 1954 onwards, are given below, together with names and figures in respect of countries from which a substantial number of visitors came to India during each of these years. These figures do not include Commonwealth nationals, as the latter normally do not require visas

Year	Number of visas	Main details	
1954	16,760	U.S.A.	6,412
		Germany	1,470
		Burma	1,087
		Japan	699
		France	617
1955	16,806	U.S.A.	8,116
		Germany	1,832
		Burma	1,058

Year	Number of visas	Main details	
		Russia	849
		Japan	711
1956	23,961	U.S.A	8,621
		Germany	2,411
		France	2,085
		Japan	973
		Russia	439
1957	29,433	U.S.A	10,526
		Germany	2,513
		France	1,848
		Burma	1,556
		Japan	1,240
		Russia	236
1958	32,283	U.S.A	10,503
		Burma	3,181
		Germany	3,050
		France	2,178
		Japan	1,391
		Russia	1,346
		Afghanistan	1,042
		Switz rland	854
		Thailand	776
		Italy	742
		Iran	717

(b) Since a passport holder can go abroad at any time during the five year period of validity of the passport, no accurate figures of the number of Indians who went abroad during the years 1954 to 1958 are available. Arrangements have now been made to compile such statistics but figures for 1959 are not yet available.

News Bulletin of All India Radio

2209. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to lay a copy of the text of the news bulletin broadcast by All India Radio, Delhi about the Lok Sabha proceedings on 17th August, 1959 on the President's Proclamation on Kerala?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): The desired text is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 135]

Haj Pilgrims

2210 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) how many Indian Muslims who went for Haj this year from this country died in Saudi Arabia due to severe heat; and

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(b) what arrangements were made by our Consul General in Saudi Arabia for their burial?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) The information has been called for from the Embassy of India, Jeddah and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Coal Depot Sites in New Delhi

2211 Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) how many coal depot sites are proposed to be reserved in Lajpat Nagar (New Delhi),

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation would be consulted in the matter

(c) the basis for the allotment,

(d) how long will it take to finalise the matter, and

(e) whether the depots and these plots, after allotment, would be constructed according to the prescribed standard by Government or by the individual allottees?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Seven

(b) It is not necessary to consult the Delhi Municipal Corporation

(c) The plots when demarcated will be disposed of either by auction or by allotment in commitment cases

(d) Shortly

(e) By the individuals concerned

Kingsway Camp

2212 { Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the temporary structures which were

built in Kingsway Camp for 3 years have already outlived their life and in every monsoon season walls of various hutments get cracked and become unsafe for habitation; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Kingsway is a very big colony. The number of tenements and shops constructed there is 3,198 and 375 respectively. If any particular case is brought to our notice the matter will be looked into.

Refugee Peasants in Tripura

2213. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the refugee peasants of Tripura, requesting Government for agricultural loan for carrying out the agricultural operations this season; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). If by agricultural loan is meant "Taccavi loan", this Ministry is not concerned with it. Taccavi loan is given to deserving agriculturists including displaced persons by the State Administration.

Shankar Market, New Delhi

2214. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules were framed for the allotment of commercial flats in Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi in 1956,

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether any application, were invited through any press note or advertisement in the newspaper for allotment of flats in this market; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Certain conditions for allotment of commercial flats in Shanker Market were laid down.

(b) A copy of the conditions laid down is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 136.]

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Firing by Pakistan Forces

2215. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Armed Forces opened several rounds of firing on the Indian outposts at Latang and Borhill from their own outpost at Ambartalla, on the 16th August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Pakistani forces fired four rounds against our border outpost of Latang and Borhill on 16-8-1959.

(b) Indian forces did not retaliate to any of these shots, in deference to the Cease-fire Agreement of the 2nd August, 1959. The Government of Assam have drawn the attention of the Government of East Pakistan to these unprovoked stray shots.

Industrial Development of Punjab

2216. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently received any request from the Chief Minister of Punjab for the location of some large scale factories in the public sector in Punjab, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is not clear whether information is sought in regard to the location of large scale industries in the Punjab.

State or to any other proposal of the Chief Minister of Punjab personally or through correspondence made to the Ministry. Some large scale industries in the public sector are already included in the Second Five Year Plan for the State of Punjab. It is not known whether the Hon'ble Member is referring to any such large scale industries that are to be located in the Punjab or to some particular scheme or schemes sponsored by the Chief Minister of Punjab Government and if so, relating to which period. Several proposals are continuously being received from all State Governments.

Industrial Development

2217 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of large scale factories to be established during the remaining two years of the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) how they will be distributed State-wise and region-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) and (b) It is not very clear whether the Hon'ble Member refers to large scale industries in the private sector or public sector. It cannot be stated as to how many large scale factories will be established in the private sector during the remaining two years of the Second Five Year Plan as it would depend on the number of entrepreneurs coming up with applications for setting up of large scale industries and the total capacity existing and to be allowed for future development. In regard to the region-wise or State-wise distribution of the large scale industries in the private sector also while it is the intention of the Government to so disperse the location of these industries that there is fair State-wise and region-wise distribution with particular reference to the backward areas, factors like availability of raw material, supply of water and power, proximity to mar-

kets and transport facilities, etc have also to be taken into account. In the sphere of the public sector also region-wise and State-wise distribution is determined on the above basis. The policy of the Government is to give preference in the establishment of industries to the less developed areas.

12.16 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker. I have received notices of three or four adjournment motions. I will read the first. Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Jagdish Awasthi and Prakash Vir Shastri:

Need to discuss the brutal firing on 3rd September, 1959 in Howrah, Calcutta and other places in West Bengal resulting in death of 11 persons, serious injuries to more than 120 persons and complete breakdown of law and order situation and administrative machinery in that State. Calling of troops has further aggravated the situation and paralysed the city life completely. Centre's intervention is absolutely necessary to safeguard the interest of the people of West Bengal as majority of them have completely lost confidence in the State Government."

How have we got jurisdiction over this matter? I will put one question and one of them as representative may answer not all of them. Yesterday, this matter came up. Whenever the civil authorities find it difficult to manage the dispersal of the crowd or other gathering or they apprehend that law and order will be threatened it is open to them under the Criminal Procedure Code and the normal law of the land to call in the aid of the troops. If so, the Centre is not responsible for that under the law itself. They are bound to send. If they had committed default certainly I would admit an adjournment motion here why the Centre has not sent or the

[Mr. Speaker]

troops refused to go. Normally, legally, the civil authorities are entitled to call upon them. How is there jurisdiction? I will call Shri S. M. Banerjee who is the first signatory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kampur): My submission is this. Yesterday, this was denied by the hon. Prime Minister that troops were called.

Mr. Speaker: Leave that alone. Today it would not be denied. How have we got jurisdiction over this matter?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will only make a submission.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must satisfy me and not in general go about discussing things. First of all, what is the default on the part of this Government?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will tell you. This agitation started only for a piece of bread. Actually it was the food situation and food is a thing.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not going to allow all this. Every day we find here something relating to food, a committee being formed to just resist. All that we have heard. So far as this is concerned, this is purely a matter of law and order. A number of persons might have been shot dead. It is that Government that is responsible for law and order. If they had not called the troops, possibly a large number of men might have died in the other way. Let us not therefore enter into all that. First, I would like to be satisfied on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Eleven persons died and 120 have been injured. One Minister is doing all these things. (Interruption).

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): We have also given an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will call one after another if necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Troops have been called. They have a right under the law to call the troops. But, what are the circumstances? Is it not a fact that the present Government of West Bengal has completely failed to maintain law and order?

Some Hon. Members: How?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

An Hon. Member: Eleven have been killed (Interruptions) (Laughter).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them laugh at their peril; I do not mind.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I maintain that today—I am not generating heat—what I say is, is it not high time that the hon. Prime Minister should try to restore confidence among the people of West Bengal who have absolutely lost confidence on that famine Minister whom West Bengal Government are not going to turn out; but they are going to kill the people; they are giving bullets in place of bread. This is not fair. (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: On behalf of the Communist Party, I shall hear Shri H. N. Mukerjee or Shri A. K. Gopalan as they choose.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I have given an adjournment motion which you have not taken up. If necessary, I can read it out.

Mr. Speaker: I need not read out everyone of them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In my adjournment motion, I have stated that there is a breakdown of law and order and of the Constitution of India. I say this because the information is that it is not only those people who took part in the agitation who have been killed, but even a man who was inside the house was killed, who had nothing to do with the agitation or anything like that; he was standing outside, and he has also been killed.

Now, the question is this. The whole law and order situation has been handed over to the military. And even when it has been handed over to them, as far as the life and property of the people are concerned, there is no safety for them. So, it is not a matter where you can ask how under the rules it can be raised here.

In this connection, I would submit another thing also. It is true that there may be certain rules. But it is a very grave and serious situation, every day, firing is going on there. And if we bring forward a motion here, we do so because we want a discussion on this matter in order to see that this is not continued there. Even if it be a question which under certain rules cannot be raised here, yet we must remember that here is a situation for the last three days, when there had been firing always, every day, there had been firing, and that will continue.

So, what we say is that Government must consider whether they are to allow this situation to continue or they should talk with the committee that is there and see that this situation does not continue. Though it may not come under an adjournment motion under the rules, yet it is the responsibility of the Government also to appreciate that here is a very grave and serious situation where the military has been called, and some area is under their control. We do not know what will happen today. Already, eleven persons have been killed. (Interruptions) Some Members say they know, they may know, but as far as we are concerned, we want to know the position. We represent the people, and it is our duty also to consider it. Here is a serious situation, that situation is continuing, that situation will continue. Every day, there is firing. It is not just one instance of firing, there has been firing for the last three days. So, it is the duty of the Centre to intervene. When law and order has broken down, it is the duty of the Centre to intervene and see that the situation is put an end to; I mean the food situation. Whenever there had

been similar movements in other parts of India, the Centre intervened..

Mr. Speaker: I put only two questions to the hon. Member Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri Muhammed Elias rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri A. K. Gopalan. Let the others sit down. What is the meaning of getting up like this when I am asking Shri A. K. Gopalan? Am I to understand that the military have taken charge of the administration in Bengal?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: No, the military has not taken charge of the administration, the military has taken charge of some areas.

Mr. Speaker: Has the military taken charge of the administration in any particular area?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Or have they merely come under section 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under the direction of Government and in aid of the people?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is what we would like to know. It is reported in the papers that the whole area is under the control of the military. That is why we want a discussion. That is one thing.

The other thing is this. It is not only a question of whether the military has taken the whole administration under their control, but it is a question of a very grave and serious situation. I want to know whether the Central Government have nothing to do with the situation there, and whether they consider that the situation is not grave. I want to know whether the Central Government have nothing to do with it. If the Central Government say that they have nothing to do with it, we want to hear it from them.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Then, I would submit that the military has taken control of that area. That is the report in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer one other matter. Now, a particular party has started an agitation on the ground that food is not supplied, and that the prices are very high, and the hon. Minister has been explaining what steps this Government have taken one after the other; if in spite of that, it goes on just organising this kind of agitation, then is that Government to keep quiet? (*Interruptions*)

Shri A. K. Gopalan: This is not a matter where the movement began all of a sudden on one day. Before the movement began, so many times, the parties tried to approach the Government. The point is that a situation is created. The Famine Resistance Committee again and again went and approached the Government there, but the Government there did not pay heed to it, the Government there did not want to listen to them. If only they had paid heed to them, the situation could have very easily been solved, the struggle would not have been continued; and the movement would not have been there.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): This is all their creation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If there had been some discussion with them, this movement would not have been there, if there had been some discussion when they had approached the Government there, then the movement would not have been there.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is all a creation of the Communist Party. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When you have allowed me to speak, I want that the hon. Members should not interrupt like this.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Go to Bengal and face the people.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): The Vice-President of the

West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, the dictator of the Congress there, has accused the Central Government that they do not send supplies in times. What answer have they got? Shri Atulya Ghosh is a Member of this House; he does not dare to appear before the people there; he does not dare to go and answer the charges. Are we to see our people being shot down day after day?... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Twenty-seven people were killed.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Why do you not go to Bengal and face them?

Some Hon. Members: Go to Bengal and face the people. It is a challenge to them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The other day the Prime Minister was asking me, 'I ask the Leader of the Communist Party whether this is parliamentary democracy.' Now, I want to ask him the same thing. I was talking here, and he has been seeing what is happening. I was speaking here, and even if my hon. friends opposite are going to answer me, I do not know whether this is the way in which it should be done.

Mr. Speaker: There are interruptions from the hon. Member's side also.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Prime Minister. Other hon. Members may kindly sit down.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have not answered the second question that you had put to me. The second question was about the movement. The movement had not been started all of a sudden. The movement was not started for the sake of pleasure or *tama-ha*. The movement has been started because in spite of the fact that several times they approached the Government, and even now, they are

approaching, Government are not talking to them. Even now, no approach is being made from the Government side, as far as the Famine Resistance Committee is concerned, they are all in jail, and they are not even talked to on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon Prime Minister

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday, after the question hour, when you were pleased not to allow those adjournment motions, some hon Members of the House on the other side approached me and spoke about this Calcutta situation. They said that the food situation there was very good now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Who said that?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I repudiate that.

Mr Speaker: Let the hon Prime Minister go on. In the end, hon Members can have their say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They said—I say so firmly—that the food situation had greatly improved.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That was not said by us.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is completely wrong. (Interruptions)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: that prices had come down and that the harvest was very good, a promising one. In other words, there may be some difference of opinion in the measure of improvement, but there was no doubt that prices had come down by as much as Rs 3 to Rs 5 or Rs 7 per maund. This was not said by them. I am saying this. Prices had come down. There is no doubt about it, that is, about these facts whether they said them or not, that the prices have come down by Rs 3 to Rs 7 per maund in that area, that the harvest is a very good one, and perhaps that is the reason why the prices have come down.

Further, in Bengal, even previously, about 50 per cent. of the people were rationed, they got ration cards, the entire population of Calcutta and a good part of the rural population. That was so some time ago. Now, even this area has been expanded, it is much wider, that is, rationing has been extended in the rural areas, to the smaller peasants or farmers. Now, that is the position. I do not mean to say that everything is well in Bengal on the food front. But I would submit that it is not only improving, but is somewhat better than in some parts of India. That is, of course, nothing for me to be proud of, but it is so.

But I would submit that at the present moment we are not considering the food situation here only, the food situation is going to be considered in a big way tomorrow in Delhi by the National Development Council. We cannot consider the food situation in every bit of India, forgetting the rest of India, therefore, all the Chief Ministers of States are coming here, along with their Food Ministers, for, we consider it important to discuss this matter, not only from the point of view of the separate States but in its organic unity of India. There it is. But the present position to which the hon Member objects is relating to what is happening in Calcutta. The hon Member says that the army have taken charge of parts of Calcutta, parts of Bengal. As a matter of fact nothing of the kind has happened. The army was called in yesterday. I said at mid-day yesterday the army had not been called in. It was called in at 6 p.m. yesterday to Howrah parts of Howrah, because there was a very bad trouble there. I might mention that till three days ago the Chief Minister of Bengal deliberately did not issue firearms to the police, because he did not want the use of firearms. When ambulance cars, milk vans were burnt, apart from buses.

Several Hon. Members. Shame.

Shri Muhammed Elias: From them they were shooting people throughout the city.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Did the hon. Member say that ambulance cars were shooting people?

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Is it not a fact that ambulance vans were used as police vans?

Shri Muhammed Elias: It has been agreed by the Mayor of Calcutta and he has agreed that he will make an enquiry into the matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members have helped me—I thank them—that because the ambulance vans had policemen they had to be burnt, according to them. Is that the argument of hon. Members opposite?

Shri Nagi Reddy: When policemen began to shoot the people, naturally the people got angry. Are ambulance vans to be used as police vans?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Ambulance cars do not even belong to the Government. Ambulance is not a government organisation; it is a private organisation. Milk vans which were distributing milk, large numbers of them, were burnt, apart from other damage and arson done. When the situation had become so bad, then only the Chief Minister, under great pressure, agreed to the issue of firearms to the police, because the situation was getting bad with regard to arson, destruction, etc., not to mention other cars and buses which were burnt.

Yesterday in Howrah at first, in the course of the morning, there was some dispute between two sets of workers, one set, a large number of workers, who wanted to continue to work in the mills—and they did not approve of the hartal and, what is more, they did work for some time, for a good time—and another set which objected to their working. There was some trouble between them. And those workers did work in the mills for some time, I say. It was only after that. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was only after that, when that set of workers finished their work that day, that the trouble became worse in Howrah, Howrah town and the neighbourhood of Howrah, and the forces were sent for, the army was called in in aid of the civil power, and they went only to Howrah.

And what they have done thus far is this. It is not a question of taking over the administration; very far from it. The troops carried out the following two things. They patrolled the Howrah police station area in vehicles, they laid a cordon round the jute mill in Dashnagar area etc. to enable the police to arrest miscreants suspected of causing loot, arson and murder. The police arrested a number

May I say that people die in these things, and it is not for us to shout too much about it. But it is a manner of doing things that is sometimes even worse than that. Today's paper announces that a policeman was killed. Well, a policeman was killed. There it is. But how was he killed? He was pulled out and an attempt was made to cut, to decapitate him with a sword. That is utter brutality, I say (Seralat Hoi. Members: Shame). And I say it is utter, naked brutality. And this is the kind of brutality that is being encouraged by this behaviour and this action in Calcutta. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Nagi Reddy: The shooting of people is responsible for all these things

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to work as a team or as a party or as a group, the leader to command the rest of his following. Otherwise, I won't recognise the party as such.

Shri Tangamani: You need not tell us about it.

Mr. Speaker: I am here to tell it. Order, please. Otherwise we cannot

control the House. Any organised group, one after the other, the leaders are here, let them elect a leader for the day and speak through him, and if he wants some other person to speak, I have no objection, if he is in possession of better facts. If all of them jointly want to speak, whom am I to call from the Communist Group? All of them simultaneously? Shri Hiren Mukerjee: What does he want to say?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, on behalf of our Group

Mr. Speaker: Just a minute. Let the Prime Minister finish.

An Hon. Member: What has he got to finish?

Shri Nagi Reddy: He has made the last insinuation.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. P. Mishra: I want to ask.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is irrepressible. I will have to ask him to go out of the House. Shri Hiren Mukerjee:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you have permitted the Prime Minister to make certain circumstantial references on the basis of whatever information he has got in his possession, and that is why I am constrained also to have to refer to certain other things, and I hope you will permit me to make a reference to them.

The Prime Minister has referred particularly to one case where a policeman was dragged out or something like that happened and he was killed under circumstances which, from the paper reports, were certainly very regrettable and gruesome. I might add that, Sir, the Prime Minister chose to omit any reference to the fact that in only two days' time as many as twenty-seven people have been killed in Calcutta and in Howrah. If this account has any claim to

veracity, in a few hours' time eleven people were killed in a small town which has not more than a population of three hundred to four hundred thousand people.

Now, what I want the government of this country always to bear in mind is this, that when in any particular part of the country, especially a strategic and a very important place like Calcutta, the greatest city in this country, when in that area there is a movement—for good reason or bad reason, it is not for us at this moment to decide upon—when in that city there is a movement of which the leaders are taken away altogether, it is completely decapitated of its leadership by means of Preventive Detention, the West Bengal Security Act and a hundred other devices which are in the armoury of the Government, the leadership is completely out of the picture, and second, third and fourth rank leaders have also been taken away. Government itself in its press note says that as a result of the leadership not being there, the movement has got into the hands of anti-social elements—it may or may not be true—but the situation has arisen on account of a basic dissatisfaction with the food policy of the Government, and particularly the personal vanity of one particular Minister, the Food Minister there, who refuses to follow the example of Shri A. P. Jain. In Calcutta, as I said the other day in a patient which perhaps escaped you, even Congress newspapers like *Jugantar* are saying that a shameful policy is being pursued. I am not going into the details of that policy, because at this point of time it is not for me to say anything about it. But I am astounded to see the attitude that is being displayed by the Prime Minister of this country when twenty-seven people are killed in two days' firing in Calcutta, which shows that he is completely callous in this regard. And I remember how in regard to Bombay he has come with sack cloth and ashes to give Samyukta Maha-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

raashtra and Gujarat after he has killed more than two hundred people in the agitation over there. And he is supposed to be the most sensitive individual whom we are supposed to respect. We respect him a great deal, but he is forfeiting the respect of this country if he is going to adopt the attitude which he has done in this present debate

I tell you, I beg of you to remember this, that in a part of our country which you cannot ignore—you cannot wish Bengal off the map of India, you cannot desire Calcutta to be wiped out of the map of India, you cannot wish it, it is there, and we are here by the mandate of the people—I wish you, I beg of you to bear in mind that in Calcutta there is agony, there is distress, there is torture and if we in Delhi sit and do nothing because a policeman has been killed in gruesome circumstances, because Communists have got to be made the scape-goats, because the vendetta has to continue till the Kerala elections happen, then I say good-bye to all hopes of democracy and progress under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

I beg of you to allow discussion of this in calmer circumstances. But I have lost my equilibrium because of the attitude displayed by the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not necessary for me to say much because the hon. Member opposite has confessed that he lost his equilibrium. And I think he lost it unnecessarily because I would be inclined to agree with him even in respect of a great deal that he said. Nobody likes, or does not deplore, what has happened in Calcutta. I brought a case to the notice of the House because it was a very brutal and callous one; it is not a clash of people and people dying, which is unfortunate of course.

Now, the question is, there is a situation in Calcutta which has

arisen because of a movement,—if you like, I am prepared to admit it; it is not a matter for discussion. The hon. Member may be right in saying that the attitude of the West Bengal Government is not good or bad in regard to food. That is a matter for discussion. You can discuss it, if you like. But let us keep that separate.

The point is, that a movement was started. The reason for that movement, if it was the 'food' reason, no longer exists. That is my submission. Not finally, of course, but for the moment, it does not exist because the food situation is much better.

Now, certain conflicts have occurred between the government police forces and the rest, which is unfortunate always. We might really deplore them. But it passes my comprehension what the Government is expected to do in these circumstances when large-scale arson is being done all over. I do not know whether it was done more than necessary. I am no judge at the present moment. Anyhow, I do submit that even though it may be said—as has been said—that many of the leaders of the Communist Party or other groups who started this agitation are in prison or are detained, there are hon. Members opposite who can withdraw the agitation.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can we?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Why do they not say 'Withdraw the agitation'?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just make a submission? Even during the time of the British, when there was movement, the goods were delivered by the leaders of the Congress who were in jail. The British Government leaders went to the jails to discuss and settle with the leaders in jail. It is not open to individuals who are not on that Committee, it is

not for people like us, to call it off I would beg of the Prime Minister to consider this. I met him yesterday and I told him that the price of rice had come down by Re. 1 or Rs. 2. It may go down still further because we are now going to have the aman crop in December. I also told him that the prices are far beyond the reach of the people in the villages and that in the villages, the food situation is very bad. I would beg of him to consider this. I also told him that the situation is very bad and we want him to intervene, because we have no faith in the Food Minister and the Chief Minister there. They are adamant. Repression is not going to achieve anything. I would beg of him to consider that 27 people have been killed. A seven-year old boy has been killed. Instead of saying that the situation is so bad, he should intervene. He did so in Kerala. He even went there when the agitation was going on and he asked the Chief Minister, Shri Namboodiripad, to negotiate with those who were actually in the movement. Shri Namboodiripad agreed to negotiate. Can that not be done even from Delhi in this case?

Shri Muhammed Elias. I want to contradict the statement which the hon Prime Minister has made just now, because it has been given by the West Bengal Government. Although, the people of West Bengal do not believe what the West Bengal Government says. The people do not believe those statements because the statements given out by them are false. We have got a trunk call from Howrah, my constituency. I want to say that never during the general strikes—and many strikes have taken place in Howrah—have any disturbances occurred. I am personally connected with all the factories and their unions. I know very well that disturbances had never occurred. Even yesterday, the people of Howrah everywhere remained silent, when

the lathi charge took place on the 23rd, they did not react in that way, in a violent way. But the military was called in. The military started firing. A seven-year old boy has been killed. A 78-year old man was sitting inside the house. He was killed. In this way, a number of people are being killed.

In West Bengal, unlike the Vimo-chana Samiti leader of Kerala, the leaders have not said that they are going to overthrow the Government, that they are going into the Secretariat to overthrow the Chief Minister, B C Roy, and the Food Minister. Here they have only demanded a handful of rice. The Government cannot give that. They want to stand on prestige, they want to save the prestige of one man***. the Food Minister (Interruptions) For his sake, a number of people are being killed, on which this trouble arose.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both sides. So far as this particular matter is concerned, it is regrettable.

श्री जयदीन अहलूवालिया (बिहारी) श्रीमान
भा, आपन वादा किया था कि आप मुझे
तुलायेंगे। आप किसी की बात सुनना नहीं
चाहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow the hon Member to speak. There is no good creating more dissatisfaction regarding this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad)
The other day you were so impatient.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon Member is now creating it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have been and am peaceful, though I had my adjournment motion and you did not read it out.

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly told him that when I am on my legs he should not speak. I have heard sufficiently about this matter.

যদি জনহিত জনস্বার্থ : শ্রীমান্ জো,
 প্রায়শ্চিন্ত কিংবা না।

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that all this has happened. It is unfortunate that such a situation should have arisen in Calcutta. As the hon. Prime Minister has said, this matter seems to have arisen out of the food question. That is said even now, that the food situation is the main reason for all this, for parties or groups of people organising themselves to resist famine. This started on account of food scarcity. Then there was the question of prices and then of distribution. Though this matter is primarily the concern of the West Bengal Government, I have been allowing discussions in these matters.

The other day, when Shri A. P. Jain was here, I allowed the House an opportunity to discuss the West Bengal food crisis and also the question of rise in prices. After all, food can be rushed from one State to another to make up the deficit. After Shri A. P. Jain spoke, I heard some voices here saying that he ought not to continue. In disgust, I think, he resigned and went away. Some such thing must have occurred. Now, another hon. Minister comes in. It is now said that Shri A. P. Jain was better! (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No one said that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: We did not say that.

Mr. Speaker: Someone said that.

So far as the facts are concerned, this is a very important matter. I would request hon. Members to see the situation. We have been taking note of it here. We have not been indifferent to any situation, whether Food is a State subject or not. We have not been saying that we are not concerned with it. I have been allowing a number of questions and Call Attention notices, though it is

not a matter for discussion by way of an adjournment motion.

As I have been able to see, at one time, it was suggested that there was want of foodgrains. Therefore, even yesterday the hon. Minister said that every step had been taken to rush as much foodgrains as possible. After that, the question of prices was taken up. The prices also started coming down, in view of the rushing of supplies and in view of the fact that very soon there will be a harvest, though the fall in prices may not be to the same extent as some people may like it to be. It is not as if overnight the entire population will be able to purchase any quantity as they like. But to some extent, prices have also come down.

Then the complaint was made—and we had also a discussion here on that—that the distribution system was wrong. So far as that is concerned, some hon. Members had been to West Bengal and had studied the situation. It is not as if only one section alone represents West Bengal. Other sections have also visited West Bengal and gone from place to place. There was also a non-Bengali Member who went with that team. It was only a few days ago that they returned. They have said that they went round and found that lots of people had sufficient rice; there was not that complaint.

Then it was said that the quality of the foodgrains supplied—the quality of the rice supplied—was not of the standard. It is unfortunate that though Bengal is excellent in many respects, the quality of the rice supplied to Bengal from Madhya Pradesh does not come up to that standard. But West Bengal does not produce sufficient quantity of rice. So the only alternative is starvation or having some quality of rice which is available. Wherefrom are the Government to get the rice of the required quality, if West Bengal does not produce it and Madhya Pradesh

rice is not to be eaten because it is of a bad quality? What is this poor Government to do? (Interruptions)

The hon Members who have raised this question have not suggested any alternative to the steps taken. Therefore, all possible steps are being taken. Nobody is indifferent to the situation. Everybody must eat, and everybody knows the difficulty of starvation. Therefore, all that has been done

Still, if the agitation is going on, I have not been able to notice any reason excepting one that there is some kind of dissatisfaction with the *Food Minister there Again and* again, it is repeated on the floor of this House that that Food Minister is not competent to be there (Interruptions). I will assume that the Food Minister may change or go on changing, just after getting as much of food as possible and distributing it. Yet, it is for the Members of that Assembly to get rid of him and not for us. It is open to them. That seems to be the only cause of resentment now (Interruptions). I would like to give another opportunity also to the hon Minister to explain things, if necessary, and for the hon Members to tell him how best to relieve the situation if it has started out of food. It was only yesterday that he said something here. Ultimately, what I heard them say was that he must go to the spot. Excepting the Food Minister and the Prime Minister going there there is nothing, it might create disturbance.

After all, this House is not in charge of law and order. If we create an impression that those people who are in charge of law and order there—if that Government—are not able to manage the show notwithstanding the fact that the food problem has been solved or is being solved, I do not know whether by that the hon Members want to ask me or ask this House and through this House this Government to take

over charge of West Bengal as in Kerala

An Hon. Member: We never said that

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry what is happening? (Interruptions) I am trying to analyse what exactly is happening. It is highly regrettable that 14 people had to be shot down.

Shri Muhammed Elias: No, 27 people

Mr. Speaker: Or 27. I am exceedingly sorry. My heart and sympathy go forth to those people who have died and to all those persons who have been deprived of the companionship of those persons. From this House I send our condolence to the families of all those persons who have deceased (Interruptions). Order, order. I do not know how we can relieve the situation by merely having a discussion here (Interruptions). Hon Members will persuade their friends there to withdraw this and restore peace in West Bengal.

I disallow these adjournment motions

Shri Muhammed Elias: What is the fate of our adjournment motion? (Interruptions) I want a discussion here, I want the House to adjourn and discuss the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order please. Hon Members need not come to my aid. When a decision has been given with respect to one matter, with respect to one motion, on a similar matter other adjournment motions cannot be raised in this House. I have disallowed this adjournment motion and I disallow all the other adjournment motions as being barred because they relate to the same subject-matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am only sorry to say that the attitude of the Prime Minister in the reply that he has given is something which is not

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

helpful Therefore as a protest we walk out

An Hon. Member: Shut up (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Why should hon Members object to the walking out?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Lal top:

Mr Speaker: Hon Ministers must also be restrained

(At this stage Shri A K Gopalan and some other hon Members left the House.)

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS ON CONDUCT OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH INVESTMENTS MADE BY LIC

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

- (i) Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of the Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry
- (ii) The advice of the Union Public Service Commission in Shri H M Patel's case
- (iii) The advice of the Union Public Service Commission in Shri G R Kamat's case
- (iv) Government Resolution No F 15/58-HS, dated 27th May, 1959 [Placed in Library. See No LT-1594/59]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

- (1) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill"
- (2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd September 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1959"
- (3) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1959"
- (4) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1959 "

- (5) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1959 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1959 "

BILL PASSED BY THE RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

TENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges

12.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TALKS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF
PAKISTAN AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF
INDIA

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) Sir,
under Rule 107, I beg to call the at-

tention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The talks held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India on the 1st September, 1959 "

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The President of Pakistan reached Palam airport on the 1st September, 1959, soon after 11 o'clock in the morning. He was received by the Prime Minister and stayed at Palam about an hour and a half. For the greater part of this time, the President and the Prime Minister met by themselves and discussed various matters. Towards the end of this meeting, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, the High Commissioner of Pakistan in India, the High Commissioner of India in Pakistan and the Commonwealth Secretary of India were also invited to join in these talks. At the conclusion of this meeting, a joint statement was issued, a copy of which is attached.

The talks between the President and the Prime Minister were informal in nature and were very friendly throughout. The President of Pakistan expressed his strong desire for neighbourly relations between the two countries and said that there was no problem between them which could not be solved in a friendly way. The Prime Minister entirely agreed. No particular subject was discussed in detail. Casual reference was made to some of the problems between the two countries and the President pointed out that if friendly relations could be established between the two countries and fears and apprehensions of both of them removed, this could result in a reduction, on both sides, of expenditure on armament and thus help in releasing moneys for economic development. The Prime Minister agreed and added that in India the primary objective that they had before them was social and economic

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

development and that they have embodied their programmes in their Five Year Plans. They felt that from every point of view this social and economic development, resulting in the betterment of the people of the country as a whole, was an essential and urgent task. This involved necessarily a very heavy burden and any saving on Defence expenditure would be welcome indeed.

Some reference was made to the discussions going on on the Canal waters issue with the assistance of the representatives of the World Bank and the hope was expressed that these would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

13 hrs.

Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed their great concern at the continuation of disputes and incidents on the eastern border. These incidents, often resulting in firing, had absolutely no justification and could do no good to anyone. They only harassed the local people concerned and vitiated the atmosphere between the two countries. It was agreed that everything should be done to put an end to these disputes and a procedure should be evolved for this purpose. Recently a Chief Secretaries' Conference had been held and the statement issued after this conference was a good one. The difficulty was not so much in laying down good principles, but in implementing them. The President suggested that a high level conference should be held for this purpose. This conference should be at Ministerial level and senior Army Commanders and Chief Secretaries as well as representatives of the State Governments concerned should attend this conference. Attempt should be made to remove the causes of disputes wherever possible and demarcation of boundaries should be expedited. A procedure should also be evolved to deal immediately with any incident that might arise on the borders in the eastern region. The

Prime Minister entirely agreed with this proposal and it was decided that steps should be taken to have such a conference.

Reference was also made to the India Office Library in London and it was agreed that a joint approach should be made on behalf of India and Pakistan in regard to this Library.

A similar approach should be made about the old Embassy and Consulate buildings which had been financed from the revenues of the undivided Government of India, but which are still in the possession of the United Kingdom Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I ask to know whether the Prime Minister has decided finally about paying a visit to Pakistan while on his way to Afghanistan or on his way back?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of my deciding it. I have not considered it. It is not that I have any objection to doing so but in fact it is difficult. It is not on my way and it does not fit in with the programme which is a very tight one.

Shri Supakar: May I know if there were any talks or discussions about the Nehru-Noon agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. There was no reference to it.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The President of Pakistan is reported to have stated at Dacca that the question of Kashmir was raised at the meeting. May I know if it was really referred to and if so, the nature of the discussion held about it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The only reference to Kashmir was a single one. I think President Ayub Khan said that all our problems, even Kashmir, were capable of peaceful settlement. I agreed.

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the next week will consist of—

- (1) Discussion of Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of the Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry, the Advice of the Union Public Service Commission thereon and Government of India Resolution dated the 27th May, 1959, on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others.

- (2) Discussion of the First Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958 on a motion to be moved by the Minister for Home Affairs.

- (3) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

- (4) Consideration and passing of—
Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Mines (Amendment) Bill.

Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration in Boundaries) Bill.

- (5) Discussion on the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year, 1958-59, along with the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for 1959-60, on a motion to be moved by Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan and others on Wednesday, the 9th September at 3 P.M.

- (6) Discussion on the First Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited, 1957, on a motion to be moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, on Thursday the 10th September, at 3 P.M.

- (7) Discussion on the Second Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the period ending the 30th June, 1958, on a motion to be moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and others, on Friday, the 11th September, after disposal of Questions.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): May I know if you have set aside any time to discuss the Vivian Bose report?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not yet. We are in the hands of the House. As the House desires, the time may be extended. Under the rules the time could be only 2½ hours. It may be extended for the whole day—five hours.

Mr. Speaker: We will have a full day's debate.

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): If necessary, a few more hours extensions also may be given.

Mr. Speaker: Five hours can be extended by one hour.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Under the rules, the Speaker has always got the right to extend the time by one hour.

12.05 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254, read with sub-rule (1) of Rule

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1960, vice Dr. P. Subarayan ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254, read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1960, vice Dr. P. Subarayan ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister."

The motion was adopted.

12-06 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

12.07 hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Govind Ballabh Pant on the 2nd September, 1959, namely:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd April, 1959."

The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May we take it that the debate will be continued till Monday?

Mr. Speaker: I think we shall finish it today. All that was asked for was some extension of time. We shall sit till 6 O'clock as we have been doing for the past few days. The non-official business will start at 3-30 P.M. That will leave us 2½ hours. Thus, from now, we will have 2 hours.... (Interruptions.) We can go on talking endlessly about this. There must be conclusion of this debate. I have called upon the hon. Prime Minister.

श्री जगदीश अग्रवाली (बिहोर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने पुरानी परम्परा को तोड़ करके कल हिन्दी भाषा में भाषण किये हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम आज तो वह भी हिन्दुस्तानी में भाषण दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दुस्तानी वह जानते हैं।

श्री जगदीश अग्रवाली : अगली तरह से जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज कोई परीक्षा तो नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री
(श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मुश्किल यह है कि जिन को समझाना चाहते
हैं हमारे विषय, उनके कान तक आवाज न
पहुँचे और दिमाग में न आये, तो समझा
नहीं सकते हैं।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajam-
pet): Sir, if the hon. Prime Minister
speaks in Hindi, we shall not be able
to understand.

श्री प्रकाश कीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) :
दोनों भाषाओं में बोलिये।

12.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. De-
puty-Speaker, Sir, after the minor
excitements that we experienced a
little while ago, it is a little difficult
to come back to the calm atmosphere
of a debate on language. Although
perhaps this debate on language has
not been quite as calm as it might
have been and there has been some
excitement and some passion introdu-
ced into it, yet, even while this debate
has been going on and important
questions were considered—because
the question of language is very im-
portant—I have had a vague feeling
that the debate was slightly out of
date or will soon be out of date. Why
do I say so? Because this whole de-
bate, this whole approach is governed
by a static conception of India, as if
India was not changing and India is
not what it is. We carry on in the
old way. What is happening in India?
Apart from the rest of the world, a
new world is growing up. It is
coming in upon us with giant strides,
even though many of us may not
quite realise it. In two ways it is
coming in upon us, and both ways are
such that they will affect the question
of language more than, if I may say
so with respect, any decision of this
House; or, rather, the decisions of this
House will be governed by these
forces.

What are those forces? One is the
obvious fact of the growth of, call
it democracy, education, vast numbers
of people coming into the field of
political decision. Whether it is by
means of elections or otherwise, all
these people come in and a vast num-
ber of them, a great majority of them
have no background of a foreign
language in them. That is a fact of
life. It is not a question of choice.
It is so. And the more they come
in, the more they will change the
scene—for good or bad is a different
matter, opinions may differ. We who
sit here, many of us, belong to a
generation which was brought up diffe-
rently, that is, brought up through
the medium of English, through
English as a medium of education.
Obviously, that is not being repeated
even now in India, and will still less
be repeated in the future, so that the
whole context of this argument is
changing.

The second point, which I think is
important to bear in mind, is that the
new world that is growing up in
India is going to be a scientific, tech-
nological and industrial world. We
talk about Five Year Plans and all
that. We talk in terms of some pro-
ject here, some there. But if you
look at the whole picture, it is a pic-
ture of an entirely and absolutely
new world growing up in India. It
is the industrialisation of India, it is
the industrial revolution coming to
India in the middle of the twentieth
century, rather belated no doubt, and
trying to catch up with the develop-
ments of the twentieth century.

Now, may I ask, what has all that
got to do with language? I say it
has everything to do with language.
We seem to think of language as
something either writing in govern-
ment files, may be for the primary or
secondary schools, or may be for a
mushaira or kavi sammelan. It is all
that, of course, I do not deny it; but
it is something vast and something
basic which moulds the people, and
it has moulded all the activities and

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

occupation of the people. If this industrial revolution comes here, as it is coming and it is bound to come, it changes the texture of our thinking and it introduces words without number which you have to use in these new occupations, and all the efforts of Dr. Raghu Vira and Seth Govind Das cannot meet that situation, whatever it may be. They may produce volumes after volumes of artificial words, so-called translations. Nobody will accept them, you can take it from me, because that language of science and technology will not come out of your class-room or translator's room. It will arise from the people who are working there.

These are two major developments that, I say, will affect language, because they affect our entire life, and the decisions that you may make will really be governed far more by these vast developments than by some technical resolution that you may or may not pass. I just wish to say that this is the background with which I should like to approach this question, with which I should like the House to approach this question, because, if I may say so with the utmost respects to this House, we Members of this House are able men, experienced men, but by and large we do not represent the scientific, technological, industrial world; "industrial" not in the sense of ownership of industry, but of the engineering side of it.

This is the world we are entering into, and this revolution is coming on. That revolution, as it has affected other countries, powerfully affects language, thousands and thousands of new words coming every year from technology, science etc., and those people who suggest to set up some translation bureaux for it. I respectfully say, have no conception of the meaning of those words. Translations of some scientific words and symbols which have grown out of certain contexts and conditions can-

not be done so easily as if it is an artificial thing coming out from some slot machine; it is important to remember that.

Now, having said that and unburdened myself to that extent, I should like to say that this Committee of which my friend and colleague the Home Minister was the Chairman has done I think quite a remarkable piece of work. I do not pretend to agree with every line that they have written and I do not want anybody here to agree with every line that they have written. It was, after all, a very difficult problem, people thinking quite differently being brought together in a large committee and miraculously agreeing, except for one or two or three or two and a half, whatever it may be. It really is remarkable that this measure of agreement was brought about. Of course, when you seek such a measure of agreement you give up something here, something there, which I may like, which many of the hon. Members may like. I agree. But, broadly speaking, it was rather a remarkable feat and a feat which I doubt if anyone else except my colleague the Home Minister could have brought about. As I say, I do not like some emphasis here or some lack of emphasis there, but broadly speaking, in the way it has come out, I think it is a worthy report.

Now, some days ago or some weeks ago I had occasion to speak in this House on Shri Anthony's resolution on the English language, and it was my good fortune to say something which pleased Shri Anthony as well as some others. I am grateful to him for that. Whatever I said then—of course, I hold by it completely—I was not laying down any statute or law, I was emphasising an approach, a mental approach. I was not considering what words to use in a Bill or something like that, but a mental approach to this problem.

Let us consider the facts. Apart from our wishes, one of the basic facts today is that the medium of instruction has become the language of the region, the great language of India, whether it is Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, whatever you may like. That is the basic fact, and the basic change that has come over India is coming over India which will produce a generation utterly unlike the generation to which I belong to is this, that education will be through an Indian medium and not English. Apart from some people who may consider English as their mother tongue, which is a different matter, that is the basic change.

I do not understand the importance, the relevance or the significance of this argument about Hindi—English etc. I am coming to that. But once you grasp this basic fact that the great regional language of India are now progressively the media of instruction, then you will appreciate the revolutionary change that is coming over India—for good or bad is another matter. It is an inevitable change which has to come, and I think it is a right change, although I realise that there are certain risks and dangers in it—I mean to say risks and danger of a certain measure of separatism. I realise that. But you could not put an end to those risks by ignoring a problem, you have to face it.

So the first thing is this major fact and it is that major fact that produces a certain result on the position of English in India. I want you to realise that it is not a question of Hindi-English, it is a question of the 14 languages—or more than 14, if you like, even though they are not in the Constitution—principally, for education being carried on through that media. That creates a situation which is broadly different from the time when many of us who went through schools or colleges got our education through the medium of English. That is the basic truth.

Therefore, English inevitably becomes in India a secondary language. It is no longer the primary language. It does not matter what you may say about it, it becomes that. The House knows very well the importance I attach to English, and I shall come to that presently. The basic fact is that English becomes a secondary language in India. It is not the medium of instruction. It is a language to learn as a secondary language, maybe some learn it as a compulsory secondary language, but it is a language which is a secondary language and it can never quite occupy that place in our mind because it has lost that place in our educational system except for a few. That is the first, basic fact to be remembered.

The second is, obviously we require some kind of common language link and the Constitution has said that Hindi should be that common official language link. Remember it is for official correspondence or whatever it is—official work—between the States. Having found, apart from any decision in the Constitution, that the position of English is bound to go down in that way, it will come up in another way as I would point out. The argument that may be advanced for English to be this kind of official language for India really becomes very weak if you realise the first fact. Today, as somebody has said, there are plenty of arguments in favour of English. In fact, the fact is we do much of our work in English as everyone knows, and by a decree you cannot change it, because we have grown up into that. Tomorrow it may not be the case and the day after tomorrow it will still less be the case. These are the facts. You cannot ignore them, whatever your likes or my likes may be.

Therefore, you have a variety of reasons into which I need not go, but you have to have that common binding link for the language of India. You may again criticise Hindi; it is

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not good enough, it has not developed enough. It is there I will for a moment accept all your criticisms. Still, the fact remains, and it can reasonably be argued that no other Indian language, other than Hindi, would be more suitable. Mind you, I do not say that Hindi is in the slightest degree better than any other Indian language. In fact, I firmly believe that some of the Indian languages are richer in content and have a better literature than Hindi. But that does not take away from the fact that all the languages have to develop and to influence each other.

Now, the real basic opposition, I take it, comes from a fear that Hindi, if it comes in, will mean a disparity for the non-Hindi knowing areas. I say undoubtedly it will be a disparity. Let us face that. Let us not try to get over it and say anybody can learn it in a fortnight or in a month or a year. It will be a disparity for a considerable time. I say a rule must be laid down by which we do absolutely nothing which creates a disparity for non-Hindi-speaking areas, in regard to matters like services and other things. Let that be quite clear. I am quite clear about that.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal) Will you accept the quota system as was recommended by the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I do not know what the quota system is, and I cannot accept anything I do not know or understand. Take services. I am perfectly clear in my mind that for any foreseeable time there should be no compulsory or compulsory knowledge of Hindi—to the recruitment of people in the services. None at all. If a man does not know one word of Hindi, still, he ought to be able to come in at that stage. But I would certainly have him learn Hindi. Of course, I want him to learn it at an earlier stage.

too. Very probably he will. I am merely saying that this feeling of disparity should vanish. Shri Frank Anthony said, "Oh, the Prime Minister said that there will be no imposition of language. Therefore there should be no compulsory test in Hindi after coming in." I do not see how that follows. It is not a question of a compulsory test in Hindi. We may very well have compulsory test in English. Do you object to that? I think every person who comes into the All-India Services ought to pass a compulsory test in English. Will Shri Frank Anthony object to that? Probably not. I want that wider knowledge.

Suppose, an all-India officer is going to Madras. I would insist on his having a compulsory test in Tamil. These are the normal things that are done for convenience of administration and everything. The man for the all-India service ought to know the language of the place he works in. He normally tries to learn it. Whether he knows it well or not I do not know. We send people abroad to whatever country we send them, people in the Foreign Service are required, as a compulsory thing, to learn certain foreign languages. Each person has to choose one or two or sometimes three foreign languages. So, you must not look upon it as an imposition. When I said that there should be no imposition of Hindi, what I meant was this. Whether it is Madras, Andhra, Kerala or whatever part it may be, I do not wish to impose a language on that State in the sense in which the State will take it. I know if they have a sense of pressure or imposition they react against it. I do not want that. If the State of Madras says, "We do not want compulsory Hindi", let them not have compulsory Hindi in their schools. As a matter of fact, there are more people learning the language voluntarily than perhaps in any other place in any other way. So, I want to remove this sense of compulsion.

I want to remove this idea that they will suffer in service or in the work or whatever it is. I want to remove that sense. I want all these things to develop voluntarily and in a spirit of co-operation and it is for us to adjust ourselves from time to time to these developments.

In this matter, as I said on the last occasion, we have to be flexible in our approach; no rigidity. I do not like dates and all that. We start movements and processes working which lead in certain directions and which we gradually adjust ourselves to.

I come to English. I had said that English should be an associate or additional language. What exactly did I mean by it? Well, I meant exactly what that means. That is to say, English cannot be, in India, anything but a secondary language in future. In the nature of things mass education will be in our own languages. English may be taught as a compulsory language—I hope it will be—to a large number of people; it cannot be to everybody but to a large number. It remains as a secondary language. But I say that Hindi, whenever it is feasible, comes into use progressively more and more for the inter-State official work. But English should have a place there; not a limited place. That is to say, English can be used by any State in writing to the Government or writing to each other. Remember that this internal State work will be done presumably in the State language. English comes in only on the question of dealings on the all-India scale between States. To that, it should be open to anybody and to any State to do that in English. There is no limitation on that. We encourage them to do it in Hindi; if they can they can do. But there is no limitation. I say there is no limitation of time even to that, except when people generally agree,—and I had said that those very people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas who might be affected should agree. I am perfectly agreeable.

I would submit to this House and more especially to our colleagues from the Hindi-speaking areas that if there is one thing—there are many forces at work in favour of the spread of Hindi and they are spreading Hindi and it is becoming richer—that is going to come in their way, it is sometimes their over-enthusiasm and the way they approach this subject which irritates and rightly irritates others. It irritates me. I do not know about the non-Hindi-speaking areas.

Then there is another thing. The type of Hindi they produce is really a most extraordinary one. I am not worried about it; it is only irritating. Because I said that Hindi or any other language that will come up in India will come up from the masses; not from literary coteries.

Yesterday Acharya Kripalani was talking about Madras English, Bengali English, Bombay English and all that, which is completely right. But we have, today very much so, a Bengali Hindi, Madras Hindi and Bombay Hindi developing. To my ears, it is rather painful to hear. But I put up with it; there it is. But just like there is Bengali Hindi, there is Seth Govind Das Hindi and Dr. Raghu Vira Hindi. What Hindi are we going to have really? This business of some kind of slot machine turning out Hindi words and Hindi phrases, that kind of approach is an artificial, unreal, absurd, fantastic and laughable approach. You cannot do it. If you try to do it, you will put your mind in some kind of steel-frame which cannot understand anything or progress at all. It can only recite perhaps some slogans by rote. That is all. It can understand nothing else.

Coming to another aspect of English, the aspect that English has to be an associate additional secondary language which can be used by anyone who wants to use it in that central sphere, I mean, even though

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Hindi is the official language, English is used too, and I expect that progressively the use of it will become less and less. It does not make any great differences whether it takes a certain period or double that period, a little more or a little less; I do not mind.

Take another aspect of English to which I attach great importance and that is the technical and scientific terminology. There is no very great difference, although there is some difference, between the terms in English, French, German, etc. Broadly speaking, the scientific terms approximate, though their endings may be different. That is, there is something which might be called international scientific and technological terms. I am strongly in favour of not Hindi only, but every language of India trying to have identical scientific and technical terms. I do not say that every word should be absolutely the same and I do not want well-known words to be rejected. Well-known words, whether in Hindi or Tamil, of course, will be used. But it is not a question of well-known words; it is a question of this vast ocean of language that is streaming in, the technical language, which cannot be reproduced. If you could translate it adequately, even if you did it, even then you do the wrong, because you would be separated from the rest of the world in regard to those words.

It is necessary for us in the modern world to find as many common points of knowledge as possible. We cannot change and we need not change the literary part of our language. That has developed and will develop. But so far as this unknown region, which is getting more and more known is concerned—the scientific, industrial and technological region—we should develop to the best of our ability a common language in India, which is also common for international purposes.

Shri Ham Basua (Gauhati): For the European language Greek is the common pool. What is the common pool here?

An Hon. Member: Sanskrit.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, no. I do not say Sanskrit or any other. It is true that words like Oxygen originally came from Greek or Latin as a rule. I say you have to adopt them bodily, not every word, but common words you use. Any ordinary man does not ask your opinion as to what he should call a bicycle. He calls it a bicycle and be done with it. But there are those gentlemen living in Lucknow who insist on calling it *सिक्कि*. *सिक्कि* is a very good translation.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Longer than that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You could translate many things like that, but every villager knows what a bicycle is. You go about translating it and say, "No; bicycle comes from some foreign language". That approach is not good enough.

This is a very important matter—your absorbing this vast number of technical words in the form, as far as possible, that they are used internationally. It does not matter if they come from Greek or Latin. It does not matter if they come from English. But the point is, it is a body of language which you are not using for show. You want that knowledge; you want to advance industrially, technically, technologically and scientifically. You want to advance fast and every obstruction in the way will delay your advance or progress in that direction, which is essential for us to make good.

I need not say again about numerals. It is absolutely essential that we should use the international numerals. We might use any flowery way of writing we like, but in business, in

science and technology, generally the international form of numerals should be universal in India in all the languages and should be the common factor for foreign languages too. Not that I object to any other form being used, but one should encourage in every serious work—I do not mind novels having anything—in every statistical work, the use of international numerals which immediately puts us on a line with others. You can take a book in almost any language—Russian, German or Japanese. You do not know the language, but it is a statistical book and you can easily understand it, because all the figures are in that form which you know. You understand the numerals. The headings you can change and you can marginally note it, so that you can use the world's statistical tables. In Japan, they have adopted this; almost everywhere in the world they have adopted this. Immediately the door opens out to the world's numerals, to the world's statistics and everything; if you keep your statistics in that way, the world looks at your statistics. If you insist on keeping it in a particular way confined to you, you are cut off from the rest of the world. So, these things are obvious.

Language, of course, is a very vital thing. But behind it is something much deeper. It is the reaction—action and reaction and counter-action—of two powerful pulls. One is the pull of the past, which is important and which we have to maintain. The other is the pull of the future. The pull of the future means the pull of what might be called the modern world, of science, etc. I do not think that it would be right at all for us to ignore the pull of the past. It is vital to us; we have grown up in it. For all that India is after 5,000 years, we cannot cut it off. Among other things, that is where language comes in.

I have on a previous day expressed my great admiration of Sanskrit. There are many things, of course, but

I do think that there is one thing which can embody the greatness of Indian thought and culture in the past; it is Sanskrit, which has been built up. We do not talk Sanskrit now no doubt, but the Indian languages of today have either directly descended from Sanskrit, or the Southern languages have been closely allied with it. The background of thought, of culture, whether it is Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and what not, is closely allied to the background of thought and culture of the northern languages because of Sanskrit and its effect on the whole of India. I do not say all of it is good; we have to change it; we have to discard something, but there are the roots on which India has grown up. I think if we cut away those roots, it will be very very bad for us; we become superficial human beings. Therefore, with all my admiration of foreign languages or English,—I want English to continue for a variety of reasons, as I have said—I can never ask our people to transplant their roots to English roots. It cannot be done and it would not be done under our democratic adult suffrage. It does not matter what you argue about it, but this would not be done. Therefore, it is important. Language comes in as an important and as a continuing link for ages past, and that link has transferred from Sanskrit to our modern Indian languages. That is one thing, the great events of the past and the heritages that we have. The other is the future to which we look forward, a future which may be called, to a large extent, influenced by modernism and the like, the modernism of the future, the spirit of the age, call it the *Yuga Dharma*, which is science, which is technology and the like. And I say so with all respect that all the languages of India put together cannot produce it in the foreseeable future, unless you have recourse to something else, to some other languages—of course, our language will be growing rapidly and our languages, I hope, will be developed with heavy books and thinking in

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science—because we have to spend millions and millions. Because, the moment you go to higher regions, it cannot be re-produced by artificial translations and text-books. It is something entirely different.

Therefore, the real conflict in the mind of India today is—language is only a part of it—how to bring out a synthesis from this past, from this heritage of the past to what we want in the present. That is the conflict and it is a basic conflict. I do not know what the ultimate result of this will be.

I referred on the last occasion I spoke here to a lecture delivered by a very well known author and scientist about the two cultures. He was talking about England and the two cultures were literary culture and the culture of modern science. He said there was conflict even in England. I imagine, if that is so in England, what about this country where we are just barely entering the age of science. We glibly talk in terms of science. We are out of that age. Our minds are out of it. If I use industrial words, a rich man may buy up a textile mill and may make money out of it—rich people go on becoming richer and richer—but he understands nothing about industry. He can buy an expert and make money out of it, but he is not an industrialist; he knows nothing about science.

So, that is the basic conflict in the soul of India and many other countries too—this past that we value and that must be valued and the future that we ought to have if we want to survive. Because, we cannot survive with all the past that we have got, unless we add to it the future, the future of science, of technology and all that. How far we can bring about that synthesis, the future will show. I hope it will, because there is no other way.

12.43 Hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, in our approach to language, broadly speaking, we should be flexible, because the moment rigidity comes in, difficulties come in, opposition comes in. And if we adopt this approach which is given, I think we shall succeed both on the issue of language and on that basic issue, the synthesis between old and the new.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on language. Originally I had no intention, and I have been a silent member of this House since I was elected to this office. But yesterday there were certain observations made by my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, which provoked me that I should certainly reply to certain aspects that he touched upon. Because, I had been associated with certain things to which he made reference, therefore, I think it is my duty to make certain things clear.

So far as the report of this Committee is concerned, by and large, I agree with it. Whatever may have been my views in the Constituent Assembly and whatever I might have said there, which was quoted also, since it was adopted by the Constituent Assembly certainly I have been an ardent supporter of Hindi and never have I opposed it. That question is settled and we agree that is the *Rashtra Bhasha*. The only question that has been argued here is how soon it should come and with what pace it should come. The different tones that were expressed here shows that there were differences about this. So far as English and Hindi are concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has referred to them and I would not go into those facts just at present. Because, within the time that I have at my disposal I want to take up the case of my own State, as that is a subject that is really in the forefront now.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that he felt pained that even the conditions that prevailed during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the British rule were not being permitted in Punjab. So far as Hindi was concerned, referring to perhaps what Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi said, he said

“शात बातावरण में हल की ओर जा रही थी और इस प्रकार उन्होंने शात सरोवर में डेला कंकने की बात की। उससे जो सहारे उत्पन्न हुई उनसे न बचल इस सदन में बल्कि बाहर भी प्रतिक्रिया हुई।”

आगे चल कर उन्हो ने कहा

“जो स्थिति भाषा के संबंध में राजा रणजीत सिंह के समय थी, जो स्थिति अंग्रेजी शासनकाल में थी वह स्थिति पुन आनी चाहिये।”

I could not appreciate what he meant. If he meant that in the period, Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule, Punjab was not there. I have only to say that even Hindi was not there. As the Prime Minister observed only a little while ago, it is not an easy job to change a language, when it has been the language of administration for a long time. There was Persian at that time. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had no time enough, his rule was not long enough, to change it. If he had ruled long, he might have changed it. We also have been trying. We decided it in 1950 and said that we would change it by 1965. Let us see. It is not easy job.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी नम्रता से माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा अभिप्राय स्पष्ट भाषा में यह था कि राजा रणजीत सिंह जी और अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में जो भाषा की स्थिति थी अर्थात् किसी भाषा की किसी दूसरे के ऊपर जबर या अनिवार्यता नहीं थी, वही स्थिति आज पंजाब में होनी चाहिये, जैसा

कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, कोई भाषा किसी के ऊपर जबरदस्ती ठूसी न जाय। यह मेरा स्पष्ट अभिप्राय था।

Sardar Hukam Singh: He has done well to invite my attention to that because I anticipated that. He thought that now Hindi has not that opportunity which it had previously; every language could flourish, every citizen had the option to take any language that he liked, but that is being denied in Punjab to Hindi. I think I am interpreting him rightly. Then I will move on.

I wanted to say that so far as the official language was concerned, during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time it was Persian. During the British period it was Urdu or English.

He has, of course, a little later said—

“मुझे आश्चर्य तब हुआ जब मेरे मित्र ने यह कहा कि पहले मैं हिन्दी का समर्थक था लेकिन जब से हिन्दी का आंदोलन चला तब से मुझे हिन्दी से घृणा होती चली गई। इसका उत्तर मैं इन शब्दों से तो नहीं दे सकता कि जब से मास्टर तारासिंह ने प्रकाली आंदोलन चलाया तब से मुझे गुरुओं से घृणा होती चली गई या उनसे पन्थ से घृणा होती चली गई।”

It is a strange contrast. That shows the attitude and the approach. Shri Sampath also had referred to my speech in the Constituent Assembly and this could be associated with me also. I had said in the Constituent Assembly that really I was a great supporter of Hindi but this fanaticism of Hindi zealots has driven me back. This was read out by Shri Sampath. So this could be associated with me as well. But now the strange contrast that my hon friend makes is really very curious. He says that hon Members have said that because they showed overzealousness we lost that liking or we began to hate.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

Hindi: Even if that much is true then he takes the other side that he is not prepared to say that because

“मास्टर तारासिंह ने यह आंदोलन चलाया इस लिये गुरुओं से घृणा हो गई।”

Now, is that a proper contrast to be made here? He can say that if

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) May I take the liberty of saying a word? I just want to inform my hon friend that the Gurus were not Sikhs at all. They were our Gurus. You have usurped them

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am sorry if I have usurped them. This is not my intention.

Mr Speaker: He wants to say something again by way of a personal explanation

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी नज्मा से अपने माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जो अभिप्राय था वह अगर मेरे सारे भाषण को पढ़ने तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जायगा। मैंने सीधी सी भाषा में यह कहा था कि जिस प्रकार से माननीय सदस्य श्री अजित सिंह सरहदो ने यह कहा कि हिन्दी आंदोलन से पहले मुझे हिन्दी के साथ भारतीयता थी और उसके पश्चात् मुझे उससे घृणा हो गई, उस प्रकार से मैं इस भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता कि चूँकि अकाली आंदोलन चला उसके कारण मुझे गुरुओं से घृणा हो गई। मेरी यह स्थिति है। मैंने अपने भाषण में स्वीकार किया है कि उनका ज्ञान हमारा है, व हमारे है, इस लिये हम उनसे घृणा नहीं कर सकते। इसी तरह मैंने कहा था कि हिन्दी केवल हिन्दी रक्षा समिति की नहीं है। हिन्दी सारे भारत की है, केवल किसी वर्ग विशेष की भाषा नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: No more explanations now.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have read out those portions that he himself uttered and again he has repeated them. I am not misquoting him. This is on record. I do not say that he said that in those words or that he had developed that *ghana*. He said that he would not say that because Master Tara Singh had started this movement he will develop the *ghrana* against the Gurus. There ought to be a proper comparison between the two. He could develop a *ghrana* against Punjabi, against the Sikhs or against anybody but there was no cause to bring in the Gurus here. This is my point and not the one that he is referring to.

Now, I come to

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about Shri Tyagi's remarks?

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have conceded his point.

Shri Tyagi: Do you mean to say that they were Sikhs? The Gurus were all Hindus. Does he mean to say

Mr Speaker: The discussion is on language and not on religion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The complaint that he has just now made is that there ought to be no imposition of Punjabi. Now I come to this point. Everybody knows that Punjab, as at present constituted, is a bilingual State. It is because it contains two distinct regions. One is the Hindi region comprising of Haryana and the other is the Punjabi region. They have been granted and recognised. The Government has demarcated them. It is agreed that the Hindi region has Hindi as the mother tongue. Nobody denies that. The Sikhs also concede that. We are agreed that the Hindi region people have got Hindi as their mother tongue. But then we say that the Punjabi region has got Punjabi as its mother tongue. That is denied by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

An Hon. Member: This should not be done.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am coming to that just now. It is denied that the Punjabi region has got Punjabi as the mother tongue. The case of the Arya Samaj was, I should say, beautifully stated by Shri Ghanshyam Singh Gupta. He sent me a copy of his book

An Hon. Member: He has sent that to us also.

Sardar Hukam Singh: "He termed Hindi as the Arya Bhasha. To an Arya Samajist, Hindi is not only a National language, but also a language of his culture and religion, next only to Sanskrit."

That is quite right. He does not speak of mother tongue. He says, Hindi is not only a National language, but also a language of his culture and religion. Then he gives the figures of those who speak Hindi and Punjabi. He takes the figures from the census. He takes down the figures of the Hindus and the Sikhs, and considers the Sikhs as Punjabi-speaking and the Hindus as Hindi-speaking. He argues that the Hindi region is by and large Hindi-speaking with only 4 per cent Punjabi-speaking people but the Punjabi region has 55 per cent Punjabi-speaking and 44 per cent Hindi speaking people. What is the basis? That he has explained in his own note on page 8. He says

"For reasons given in the previous paragraphs"

that is, the one I have referred to, namely, that it is the language of his religion and culture.

"For reasons given in the previous paragraphs I have presumed the Sikh population as going in for the Punjabi language and the non-Sikh Hindu population as going in for the Hindi language."

He has divided the population into two portions and on the basis of religion and community he has put

them down into two compartments saying that these are the Punjabi-speaking and these are the Hindi-speaking people.

Now, this is the only trouble that is there in the Punjab. If hon. Members were to appreciate it the whole trouble lies behind this issue, namely, whether really it is the religion that should regulate and determine as to what the language of a person is or whether it is the area or the region that should really determine the language that is prevalent there. If this were to be appreciated the whole trouble would go and also if my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri were to admit that really it does not depend on religion. It is the language of the people wherever they might be. For the Bengalis, the Tamilians and the Telugus it is not based on the difference in religion. If some Sikh here—and so many are doing that—embraced another religion and gave up his Sikh religion, with that change would his mother tongue also change? It would not, it would continue.

Therefore this division that he makes and on which he bases his argument that the Punjabi region is bilingual and therefore the mother tongue also is Hindi and Punjabi is not right. I am not talking of the *Rashtrabhasha*. So far as that position of Hindi is concerned, that is not denied. That must be understood first of all. Both in the Hindi region and in the Punjabi region Hindi has got that status. Everything should be accorded to it what is its. Nobody denies that and nobody disputes that. Now we come to the regional *bhasha*. Our claim is and we maintain that in the Punjabi region it is Punjabi that is the mother tongue. What is that Punjabi region? It is the Jullundur Division of old with a few small areas, Amritsar District and portions of Lahore District that were added to it. The partition has not made any difference at all. Wherever Shri Gupta has taken down in this book the figures of religion he

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

has not taken down the figures in the returns of language in those censuses. In 1941 these figures could not be tabulated as there was trouble. The Arya Samaj maintained that every Hindu should retain Hindi as his mother tongue.

Every Hindu in Punjab: that was the circular that was issued.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: By whom?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Arya Samaj, vachovali.

14 Hrs.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं फिर बड़ी नम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: It is no good; the hon Member has spoken.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री मैं बड़ी नम्रता से यह स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से श्री गुप्त ने धाकड़े दिये हैं कि वहाँ पर ५५ प्रतिशत सिक्ख हैं और ४५ प्रतिशत हिन्दू हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. Sardar Hukam Singh may go on.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री . मैं यह नहीं कह रहा था मेरा तो निवेदन यह है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने नहीं कहा लेकिन दूसरे सदस्य ने कहा।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मैं इसका स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. How many times?

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have not given this. It is on page 9 of Mr. Gupta's book. It says:

"While in the Punjabi region the percentage of the Punjabi

language group is 55 against 44, I rather said 45; it is less; of the Hindi language group."

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मुझे इसका स्पष्टीकरण करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in his going on in defence of Mr. Gupta. He said something. It is open to any hon. Member to criticise. He has already had his turn.

Sardar Hukam Singh: This is denied by my brothers Hindus that Punjabi is the mother tongue of the Hindus living in the Punjabi region

I was just telling the House that in 1941, the attempt to collect census figures of population on the basis of language and script was given up because there was some trouble. The same thing was repeated in 1951. An attempt was made by our Government. But, then too, it had to be given up in the middle because there were certain fights, quarrels and other things. That could not be done. The only last census figures that we have got are of 1931 and 1921. I might just inform the House that in 1931, out of every 1000 persons living in this Punjabi region as it is now called, that is the Jullundur division which was so called, 955 were returned as Punjabi-speaking.

An Hon. Member: 995

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sorry; I was wrong. Out of every 10,000, 9955 were returned as Punjabi-speaking. In the Census of 1921, it was 9988. This was the position. That remained. No other census has been taken.

The Partition could not make any difference. Whoever came from that side, they were not Hindi-speaking people. They spoke Punjabi. There is the Amritsar district; Lahore people have come. They are all Punjabi-speaking. Those that have come from

a distance, they were not Hindi-speaking. Therefore, when it is now maintained that Hindi is not the mother tongue of those Hindus who are living there, that creates trouble

In 1948, immediately after the Partition, the question arose in Jullundur. The Municipal Committee passed a resolution that the medium of instruction shall be Hindi. The District Board passed another resolution that it shall be Punjabi in the Gurumukhi script. Both the resolutions were sent to the Commissioner. He set aside both of them and said, they should be thought over again and modified. It is to be seen that if in 1948, just after Partition, they are to be told that Punjabi would not be the medium of instruction even in Jullundur division, where would it be? Out of 10,000 people, 9955 people speak Punjabi. Then too, the medium of instruction is to be something different. I am not doubting the position of Hindi so far as Rashtra Bhasha is concerned. This was the origin when this rub was created.

My friend has said that it is not a new thing that a Punjabi Suba is being asked. This is a legacy of old times. From the pre-partition period, they had asked for a Sikh State. He did not perhaps mention Azad Punjab. They had asked a Sikh State. That still continues though the garb is different. This was the thing he said.

In 1952, when Shri Prasad's resolution was being discussed, the Prime Minister had referred to this fact and stated, if somebody asked for a Sikh State, I would not concede it. Then I stood in my seat and put a question to the Prime Minister whether anybody had asked it. He said, I realise that no responsible person has asked for it. This is in the debate.

I should say this was the earliest book that was published by the Government of India. India's Minorities. It was just after the Partition. There also it has been observed:

"The Sikhs also have expressed their confidence in the Union and its leaders. In a Press Conference on November 29, 1947, Master Tara Singh, the leader of the Akali party

I have my differences with the Akali party. Just the other day, I went to Bikaner and his men organised a great demonstration against me with black flags, murdabad and everything. It should not be understood that I am just spousing his cause. That is only four days back.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: That might be welcome which was in accord with the

Sardar Hukam Singh: This murdabad it would not have been welcome. This was what he said.

"We shall continue to support the Congress and the Union Government in its task of reconstruction. The Nationalist Sikh Society representing nationalist Sikhs passed a resolution in December, 1947 stating that the right place for the Sikhs now was in the Indian National Congress and they should offer their wholehearted support so that with their combined efforts a glorious India might emerge."

So far as the pre-partition period is concerned, I might just make a passing reference. Then too, we have not demanded any separate Sikh State. Really an attempt was made. This can be seen from the representation that was made to the Cabinet Mission. We had stated that we wanted a United India, but if the Muslim League's demand was to be met and India had to be divided, some place should be given to us as well. This was, I can say now, my leaders are there, with the concurrence of the Congress leaders. When the Cabinet Mission had given its plan, it was the Congress that came out saying that it was unfair to the Sikhs and their right should be protected. Nobody can say that even

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

before the Partition, we had asked for anything that was not palatable to our Indian Nationalist leaders. We had always been supporting the unity of India. We never wanted that India should be divided

After that also, I might just remind hon. Members, they may have read an article of Maharaja of Patiala. The other day it appeared in the paper in the Tribune, this article was there. He had said that he had been called by Lord Mountbatten to Delhi, in his Secretariat Mr. Jinnah was there. They were invited to a dinner. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan were there. He was offered, because he was then the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes also. Bhopal had been removed because he wanted a separate, I should say Rajasthan or whatever it was, with all the Princely States

An Hon. Member: Princely area

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was the Maharaja of Patiala who had come out to fight it. He was elected as the Chancellor. He has said in so many words that this had been offered to him so far as Rajas were concerned, Rajasthan and so far as the Sikhs were concerned, a Sikh State

"I had had prolonged talks with Master Tara Singh

This also he has said

"There were two aspects. One was based on the idea of a Rajasthan and the other one for a separate Sikh State—Punjab minus one or two districts in the South. In some ways I had quite a good deal to do with that. I told Mr. Jinnah that I would not accept either of the two proposals."

Now, to say that we had either accepted or asked for such a thing is not fair to us

Then, I come to language again. why it has created so much trouble

Mr. Speaker: What was the attitude of Lord Mountbatten?

An Hon. Member: He wanted it.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He wanted to encourage it. That is clear in many other records, though I should not deal with them

About the imposition, I want to just put it to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri when he says that Bhasha is just like a mother. He has said it in the beginning of his speech that *bhasha* is just like a mother; very good, I agree with him, but does he confine it only to Hindi or to the other *bhashas* also?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): It was true of the old, but not now

Shri Tyagi: The others are step-mothers.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Exactly, that was what I wanted to say, that we cannot maintain that only Hindi is the real mother and the others are step-mothers. We must respect Hindi, and I do respect Hindi, I would challenge anybody on that, I yield to none in my respect for Hindi, I am eager to read Hindi, rather I know it. I have studied Sanskrit also. But now the thing is whether really they have that regard for the *matribhasha* also, whether that should be thrown away or that has to be recognised in some respect. That is the only dispute

I might, just in a lighter mood, refer to the observations made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri yesterday. They were very interesting. He said that when a child is borne, he begins to recite the alphabets of Hindi, namely

अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ,

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): That is so in all languages

Sardar Hukam Singh: In all languages? But what did he mean? He meant the Devanagari script in the

north, not the other languages. He maintained that when a child is born, he begins to recite the alphabets of the Devanagari script. He was talking of the script. I can just quote him

Shri Tyagi: The child does not know the script at all

Sardar Hukam Singh: If I have not understood it correctly, then hon Members may correct me. This is what he says:

"कितने प्राकृतिक और कितने वैज्ञानिक स्तर पर इस लिपि का निर्माण किया गया था। हमारे सदन की ज महिला सदस्याये हैं, व शायद मेरी इस बात की साखी करेंगी कि देवनागरी की जो लिपि है, वह मनुष्य को प्राकृतिक रूप से माता के गर्म से सीखने में आती है। जिस समय बच्चा माता के गर्म से आता है तो पहला शब्द जो उसके मुह से निकलता है, जिस भाषा में वह रोता है, वह देवनागरी लिपि का पहला अक्षर होता है, अ अ अ अ इस तरह कर के वह रोता है "

Shri Keshava It is so in all languages, even in Kannada

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am talking of the Devanagari script. He further says:

'जब उसकी जिहवा व तन्तु मजबूत हो जाते हैं तो दो महीने के बाद जब बच्चा रोता है, तो उसके रोने के क्रम में परिवर्तन हो जाता है और वह अ अ अ कर के रोता है।"

श्री त्यागी गुरुमुखी बोलता है।

सरदार हुकम सिंह गुरुमुखी बोलता होता तो शायद उनकी इतनी खिलाफत नहीं होती।

"जब वह बोझ बढ़ा होता है, तो ई ई कर के रोने लगता है।

जब और बढ़ा होता है, तो

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ऊ ऊ कर के रोने लगता है।
दुनिया में कोई उसको ट्रेनिंग
नहीं देता है।"

अक्षय महोदय भगवान ने यह सारी
सृष्टि क्या रोने के लिये ही रची है।

Sardar Hukam Singh: People have said that when a child is born, he begins to weep that there is a fall in his life, because he was just in lofty heights and now he has fallen to the ground. That is how it is interpreted, because usually he weeps. If that were the belief, then I have no quarrel with Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. If this is the attitude, then I was just thinking of those mothers who do not know these alphabets अ अ ई ई, उ, ऊ. What would they be doing? They do not inspire their children at that time. They do not know it themselves. Many of the mothers even in Punjab might not be knowing it, and yet it is said that the child begins to repeat that script.

Shri Braj Raj Singh 99 per cent of the Hindi-speaking mothers do not know the script, because they are illiterate.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Quite right. But the child, as soon as he is born, knows it and begins to weep like that! If this were the position.

Mr Speaker. There seems to be a small confusion between the script and the language.

Sardar Hukam Singh. Then one wonders what they would be thinking about other languages. If it is thought and believed that this is inspired, that this is a language or a script or these are sounds that were made by God, or inspired, because they have not been taught by any human being, then what would they be thinking about the other scripts or other sounds or other languages?

An Hon. Member. That is the difficulty.

Sardar Hukam Singh: But he says.

मा के जब बच्चा पढ़ा होता है तो
वह अक्षर ब नही कहना और वह ए० बी०
सी० डी० नही कहेगा

What would such a person be thinking about the others? What would my hon friend be thinking about the others? That rather causes concern in my mind, that he would not have the same regard for other languages or other scripts as he has for this. And that brings me back to the observation of Mr Gupta that this is 'the language of our religion and culture'. Now, this was exactly what weighed even with the States Reorganisation Commission, because they said that Sikhs have sentiments towards Punjabi, and Hindus have sentiments towards Hindi. That is quite right. They said that sentiment is arrayed against sentiment.

I only put it before the House that let the sentiments on both sides be taken away. Let religion be divorced from this language problem, let this culture and other things be taken away from it; I am saying this though I have a complaint when Mr Gupta says like that. I say that Sikhism is a distinct religion. My hon friend here has just said that Sikhs are Hindus; but if they had believed like that, then there would not have been the order of the President that only those Scheduled Castes would get these concessions who profess the Hindu religion.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I do not agree with that order.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That is a different thing. But did he ever raise his voice when that order continued?

Shri Vajpayee: May I put a counter-question to my hon friend? I entirely agree with him that language has nothing to do with religion, or that religion should not have anything to do with politics. But why is it that the Hindu non-Sikhs of the Punjab have been driven to this position that they are prepared to disown their own

mother-tongue? Has the communal politics of the Akalis got nothing to do with it?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes, according to him, that may have been the cause. But then, let us take the facts; let us remove all these extraneous things from that. What is the mother-tongue?

Shri Vajpayee: Causes cannot be removed to this House. There are reactions on the other side also. My hon friend should not present only one side of the picture to the House, simply because he is in possession of the House.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Should I present Shri Vajpayee's picture then?

Shri Vajpayee: He is expected to present the facts on both sides.

Sardar Hukam Singh: No, I am certainly representing what is right according to me, and when my hon friend has a chance, he can certainly present his side, I have no objection.

What I was driving at was that this had caused great trouble, because the language has been disowned. It may be a reaction, I need not doubt it or quarrel with it, it may be the reaction. Maybe the fault might have been on our side. But then too, we have to see whether there is any mother-tongue in the Punjab region or not. Granting that we made mistakes, and we ought to be punished for that, should the language be driven out of Punjab?

Shri Tyagi: No, no.

Sardar Hukam Singh: This was what was said when the Hindi agitation was going on.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): May I seek a clarification? Is there any difference between Punjabi and Hindi? There might be difference between Hindi and Gurmukhi. But

is there any difference between Punjabi and Hindi?

Sardar Hukam Singh: This is what people like Grierson and other experts who examined the question have said, that this is a distinct language, and now that it is there as a distinct language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as well, we need not go behind that

Mr. Speaker: It is said that all these North Indian languages like Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, Marathi are all *apabhramsas* or dialects of Sanskrit

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): They belong to the Indo-European group

Sardar Hukam Singh: Swami Rameshwaranand, who was the president of the Hindi agitation, I suppose, said—and I am reading from the daily *Pratap*, which is no friend of mine—

“गुरुमुखी भाषा एक लगदी और घघूरी भाषा है जिसे गवर्नमेंट हम पर जबर्दस्ती लाद रही है”

Shri Tyagi: Is it Hindi or Urdu?

Sardar Hukam Singh: It is Urdu

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Hindi agitation has been conducted in Urdu?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: On a point of order

में बड़ी तन्त्रना में फिर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल जिन वक्त पंजाब के मन्त्रियों में क्वेश्चन आवर में पहला प्रश्न आया था तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय दातार साहब ने यह कहा था कि पंजाब को समस्या प्रांतीय स्तर पर सुलझाई जायगी किन्तु आज उस सारी समस्या को इस हाउस में खोला जा रहा है तो फिर यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उसका उत्तर भी आना चाहिये और इसके लिये गृह-कार्य मंत्री महोदय को हमको इस मदन में विचार करने की अनुमति देनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: A point of order has been raised. I only wanted to know

about this question. Of course, any hon. Member sometimes digresses from the subject-matter on hand. Therefore, any other hon. Member need not go on answering it unless it comes from a responsible Minister in which case it will be the attitude of Government.

Now, the hon. Deputy-Speaker has referred to all this. I thought it arose only from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's speech. Is it all contained in the Report under discussion?

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir

Mr. Speaker: They also agree with Shri Shastri

Sardar Hukam Singh: No, not that I am coming to that

The status that has been given to regional languages is denied to Punjabi even under the regional settlement. It is to be adopted up to the district level. I have not complained against it, because I was a party to that settlement, and I stick to it. But the other side does not allow it to be worked.

Mr. Speaker: Even up to the district level?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Even up to the district level

I am even now an adherent of that settlement. I do not go beyond it. I do not ask for anything further. I am still there where that settlement was made. That is quite all right. That should be worked. But he referred to it. He referred to it twice, once when he spoke on the debate on the President's Address. At that time, he had reminded us that those events of 1947 might be repeated. Again, yesterday also he referred to the spirit prior to 1947 being revived or something like that.

I have taken enough time. I will be brief. My only complaint is this. I was reading Swami Rameshwaranand's statement that these people

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

have got some hatred. The Punjabi language might not be as developed at present as other languages. But that is the fault of its sons and not of Punjabi itself, because we have been under the suppression of English and Urdu both. Even in Maharaj Ranjit Singh's time, that part of India was being attacked every year. There was a mixture every time. Therefore, it could not allow Punjabi to develop.

Shri Tyagi: But your poetry is very good

Sardar Hukam Singh: Swami Rameshwaranand had said.

‘ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਠੀਕ ਲਗਦੀ ਆਂ ਨ ਆਂ
ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ’

—the language is Punjabi, only the script is Gurmukhi—

‘ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਠੀਕ ਲਗਦੀ ਆਂ ਨ ਆਂ
ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਸਿਰਫ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ
ਰਹੀ ਹੈ’

I do not want to say anything about it. It may even be defective. It is less developed. It may be, though I do not agree with it. But let that argument be conceded. Then too I would ask: was there a child born in the whole world who would disown his mother and claim a mother better dressed and better equipped? If it is really our mother, is there any instance in the whole world where this mother-tongue had been denied? It is said that there is imposition. The only thing that is said is that the mother-tongue should be taught in the school. Would it be an imposition? If English was the compulsory language, was it imposition? If even now in schools, there are compulsory subjects, should not the mother-tongue be taught in the schools? It is said that they should have the option, whether they want to read it or not. They do not want to read their mother-tongue? It is a disease that has to be diagnos-

ed and unless some remedy is applied to it, how can the cure come?

It is for the country to see that this trouble that has been there, and where so many attempts have been made, the last one being the Regional Formula, is solved. That settlement, which is called the Regional Formula is a settlement to which we stick even now. There is no trouble at all. But the complaint is that it is imposition of Punjabi. On whom? On the speakers of Punjabi—that they should read it. On those who have this as their mother-tongue only I agree there. When it is said that the Hariana people should read it, really there can be an objection. We never asked for that, that it should be compulsorily read in Hariana; because Punjabi was not being given the regional status in the Punjabi region itself, and the State had to be kept together in the larger interest, it was desired that both languages might be learnt. Therefore, in Hariana also this principle was applied. Otherwise, there is no imposition or no compulsion on that account.

Now I come to this conclusion.

My hon friend referred to this trouble. He will excuse me if I have taken up his speech and criticised some of his observations. I did so because it gave me a clue to find out what the trouble was. Therefore, I referred to it. Otherwise, I have very great respect for him. He speaks very sweet language. He is a learned man. I do not have anything to say against him. But I had picked it up because he had made certain observations on matters with which I had been connected. Therefore, I had to say such things.

I was glad to hear the Home Minister say yesterday when he answered that question that the Government stuck to the decision that had been taken. But I put it to him: if the trouble is being created and people are not agreeing to the situation as it is

now, it is no fault of ours. Even when Punjab was not given that full status of a regional language, then too we agreed. We still adhere to that. We only make an appeal, that this formula which was arrived at after mature consideration, should be enforced.

Mr. Speaker: Dr M S Aney I find from the list of speakers who have already spoken that Mysore has not participated in the discussion.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I will not take more than five minutes.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Thrunelveli): Tamil Nad has not spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Three Members from Tamil Nad have spoken.

Shri Thanu Pillai: That is from the other side.

Mr. Speaker: From any side.

Shri Thanu Pillai: It is a subject with which we are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Three hon Members from Tamil Nad have spoken. Mysore has not been called at all.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): From Madhya Pradesh, no one has spoken.

An Hon. Member: Seth Govind Das has spoken.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Seth Govind Das was a member of the Committee. He has spoken. Others have not got time to speak. We want to express our views on the Report.

Shri Frank Anthony: From Madhya Pradesh, I have spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Seth Govind Das has spoken. Then Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijdas" has spoken. Shri Frank Anthony has also spoken.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Shri Frank Anthony is not from our Party.

Mr. Speaker: I am not dividing time according to that.

‘‘मो कालीबाला (इंदौर) मध्य प्रदेश
से एक को भी बोलने की इजाजत नहीं मिली।

बीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर—
रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मध्य प्रदेश वाले को अवश्य मौका मिलना
चाहिये।

Dr. M. S. Aney. During the debate on this motion for the last two days, I have been trying to understand what are the common points among Members who have participated. In spite of the excited nature of the debate and the fact that considerable heat was at times imported into it, I was surprised to find that most of the speakers—in spite of the heat that was generated—have considerable common ground among themselves. So I would first enumerate those four or five important points which I consider as common ground among them all.

First is that Hindi must be the official language of the Union. I find, even among those who advocate the cause of English with great eloquence, there was no dispute about this proposition which is recorded in the Constitution as well as accepted in the Report itself that Hindi shall remain as the official language of the country.

The second proposition is that English should not be allowed to occupy the first place. That fact has been clearly put by the Prime Minister in his speech on the motion brought by Shri Anthony the other day, and today in his usual expressive way he has repeated that fact that English shall get a secondary place and shall not get the first or primary or prominent place it occupies today. These two facts are admitted.

The third fact is that all the Indian languages mentioned in the Schedule

[Dr M S Aney]

to the Constitution are recognised as national languages. National language does not mean only Hindi. Many people are under this impression because we want it to be used as the official language. All the languages entered in the Schedule to the Constitution are recognised as national languages. I use the word 'recognised' for this reason that there are several languages also which are national but they are not recognised in the Constitution. They have also a claim to be recognised as national languages provided there are enough people who speak them and they are developed. Then recognition will come in.

As Hon. Member: These 14 languages are also not recognised by the Constitution but only by the Congress and by convention. (Interruptions)

Dr. M. S. Aney. Then, the fourth is that dislodging of English should take place gradually in proportion to the development of the national languages of India. In making themselves progressive, great care should be taken to secure the consent and co-operation of non-Hindi-speaking population. The progress should, in fact, be by persuasion and cooperation and not by imposition. These principles are borne in mind in the debate by all persons.

The fifth is that it is not expedient at present to fix the time limit in the opinion of certain sections and that too very responsible and very respected sections of the House for the matter of that.

While all these propositions stated above show a very great degree of unanimity on what may be called the fundamental position, it was somewhat surprising that the debate at times assumed a form of an excited discussion. The reason for this excitement, in my opinion, is that there is an element of uncertainty in all this about the future of the official language of the Union. All these points are there. Members are agreed that Hindi should be the official language. Yet they feel

a sense of uncertainty as to the period when it is really likely to get the place of the official language. As that uncertainty is there, it makes a person feel that the debate is in some way an unreal one. If I mistake not, my friend Acharya Kripalani's speech was more or less of this nature. He said that the report by itself has made things very flexible and in a satirical way he referred to the speech of the Prime Minister and said that it practically threw water over the whole thing and made the whole thing look something entirely unintelligent. That is the purport of what he said. I do not quote exactly his words.

There is this kind of uncertainty about the future, about the time that Hindi is likely to be put in its proper place as an official language. We must do something to remove this uncertainty. I believe many of the difficulties put forth in the course of the debate are likely to be resolved.

What is our present position? We have got independence. After our independence we have got a national flag, we have got a national song also. In spite of dissensions we have got all these things. In the Constitution we have succeeded, almost by unanimous opinion, in having a national language or official language. But the country does not know when it can have its own national official language.

I think certain things can be tried immediately, to remove this uncertainty. It is not exhaustive. It is capable of being improved and modified also.

The medium of higher education should be the national language of the State in which the educational institution is situated. A programme of this displacement can be drawn with the help of educationists to be carried out within 10 to 15 years. English should be studied as a language but should not be the medium of instruction. That is exactly the point which the Prime Minister has emphasised today.

Immediately it is tried to introduce Hindi or the national language of the State as the medium of higher education in the University, confidence will grow among the people that they are getting a gradual replacement of English from its present position, and to that extent it will raise Hindi to its proper position. That confidence can be created by taking steps. The Prime Minister today has very rightly emphasised that you cannot educate your people in a foreign language. You have to educate them in laws and sciences and if you keep the medium of instruction a foreign language, it can never infiltrate through the people and there cannot be a full realisation of education and culture. The difficulty is there. You have to change the medium of instruction and that should be the national language of the people of the region in which the institution is situated.

The second thing is this. On all occasions and ceremonies of national importance or of universal nature the official pronouncement should be in the Hindi language. Our venerable and revered President many times does it; he delivers his addresses and even addresses the House in Hindi. That is a very good example set by him. Our Prime Minister also delivers his addresses on many occasions in Hindi, which should be copied and imitated by other people on important occasions. An attempt should be made to make all responsible pronouncements in the Hindi language. If we do that, a new sense of reverence, a new sense of urgency and a new sense of confidence about this—that we intend to introduce Hindi as the official language of this country—will grow among the people and this kind of uncertainty will certainly disappear.

It is an intricate problem. But I put it for the consideration of those who have to take the necessary steps. Our Diplomats abroad should use Hindi for speeches and correspondence. If the present incumbents of these offices are not able to do that, they may take

the help of qualified Hindi scholars in this respect.

I may give you a short story. Many years ago I was coming from Simla to Delhi. In my compartment there was one member of the then Japanese Embassy sitting with me. I happened to take out my diary and began writing something in it. He was sitting by my side. He asked me what I was writing and I told him that I was writing in my diary. He asked me why I was writing in English and he further asked me whether I put down my own thoughts and personal ideas also and other impressions also in the English language. When I said that I did so, he felt it was rather strange. I felt considerably embarrassed and even humiliated at the remarks he made. Since that day, I changed my habit. I do not claim to be a great student of Hindi as Seth Govind Das is. But from that day, I had made up my mind not to write anything in my diary in English. That was about the year 1935 or 1936. Whatever I wrote in diary, I did in my mother tongue and not in English. People cannot understand if a man speaks English. If two Indian boys studying in Russia speak in English, the Russians wonder if they have got no Indian language. . . (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: English is as good as an Indian language.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In order to keep up our self-respect and to rise in the esteem of our people, not only the political domination should go but even the intellectual domination should go. We would then come to our own. This thing can be done if our diplomats take care to study the Hindi language and make use of it while reading out their speeches. People coming from any other nation, sitting in the U.N., speak in their own language except the Indians who want to speak in English and pride themselves as having spoken much more idiomatic English than the Englishmen himself. What kind of English we speak? My friend Acharya Kripalani yesterday

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

has said that after all our studies, it is the Babu English except in the case of exceptionally brilliant men like our Prime Minister or Mahatma Gandhi or Ramaswamy Mudaliar or Shrinivasa Shastri or Rabindranath Tagore. If even the papers of those who have passed their M.A. examinations or the honours in English were submitted to linguistic scholars in England for valuation, not many will get the good marks that they had got. So, if some steps as I have indicated are taken the element of uncertainty will disappear.

I have heard several speakers and particularly Shri Frank Anthony. I was going to call him Mark Antony. He is my old friend. He wanted to impress upon all of us that because of English we had got Independence and we are what we are today and that if we tried to dislodge that language from its high pedestal and bring it down, we would be ungrateful in spite of these obligations towards that language. That is what he implied. I want to make it clear to all those who are protagonists of the English language that their belief that we won independence because we studied and spoke in English is entirely wrong. I want these remarks to be carefully listened to by all our friends here. I have no hesitation in saying that the problem of India's Independence would have remained eternally unsolved had it been left to be solved by the English-knowing people of India. It was the strength and the sacrifice of the millions of non-English knowing sons and daughters of India under the leadership of far-seeing and courageous leaders like Lokmanya Tilak, Aurobindo Ghose and Mahatma Gandhi that won India's Independence. Had it been really left to the English-knowing people, it would be the cult of moderation that would have remained in power to this day and the demand for independence might not have even come at all. In spite of the opinion that was held by the English-knowing people it was the masses under the leadership of these great

men and farseeing prophets that won Independence. We have won physical Independence for India in 1947. There is also what you call the technical and industrial independence. We are preparing ourselves for that. But India's mental and moral enslavement will continue till English language continues to occupy the prominent place that it has today. The sooner we put an end to it the better. We cannot rise to our full moral and spiritual stature without drinking deep at the fountain-head of our culture, the Sanskrit language and without speaking to the common man through Hindi and other Indian languages which are either born of her or adopted and fostered by her. Sir, I support the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subramanyam. He will take 5-7 minutes and then Shri Khadiikar also will take not more than seven minutes. I will call the hon. Minister at 3.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं रह गई, कल से मौका मांग रही हूँ।

14.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Sir, the issue before the House is of momentous and historic importance. Even before we achieved self-rule we made the cause of Hindi as a part of our national movement and Mahatma Gandhi had made it an item of our constructive programme.

Then at long last our country which was subjected to foreign rule for centuries became free and now we are entering into an era of great responsibility. This is a formative period through which we are passing and the issue before the House today will give the direction whether the progress has been healthy or otherwise. We adopted democracy and it is a welfare State with socialist pattern and if we have to associate people actively in

the various programmes of our State and if we have to make all these real and significant, then it is necessary that we should adopt the regional languages as the official language in the various States. Already seven States have adopted their regional languages as the official language of their respective States. Now, there is a shift from English to the regional languages as the media of instruction in the various institutions, in the secondary schools and in the colleges. Therefore, we are passing through times with very great rapidity. We have only to see that it should be as smooth as possible. Our country is a multi-lingual country and we have developed a unity. Having achieved freedom, it is the first responsibility to see that we protect this freedom.

Hindi is bound to be not only the *de jure* but *de facto* official language of our country and the language of our people and of our nation. We have only to see that there is no conflict between Hindi and the regional languages. This change-over should be as smooth as possible. In this context, Hindi must absorb as many terms as possible from the various regional languages. There has been a definite proposal that in the matter of evolving the terminology for scientific and technological purposes, there should be uniformity among all these regional languages. Otherwise we will be creating an era of utter confusion. If all the 14 regional languages were to evolve different terminology for science and technology or for administration or for law in their various regions, then not only our whole unity will be jeopardised but we will be rendering the task of students and the youths of this country absolutely difficult and impossible.

Therefore, I welcome the idea of having a Standing Commission of scientists and technologists to frame a sort of glossary for technological and scientific terminology. Naturally, this terminology has to approximate mostly to English or to the international terms. This is a matter to be welcomed.

Then, I hope that this task will be taken up as early as possible, because already time is passing and in the various States different terms are being evolved. This will make for confusion. If this has to be avoided, then this task should be taken up as early as possible.

One difficulty which has been expressed from the non-Hindi areas is with regard to services. That is not a very important factor, but still that is an important factor. It is gratifying, it is heartening, that there has been a large measure of agreement with regard to this. Yesterday, we all felt gratified when we saw Shri Anthony almost agreeing with Seth Govind Das with regard to the Prime Minister's assurance that English will continue as the associate or secondary language even after 1965. Up to 1965 English will be the principal language and Hindi will be the secondary language, after 1965 Hindi will be the principal language and English will continue as the associate or secondary language. No date is to be fixed with regard to such continuance.

One or two hon. friends tried to make out that there was a difference between what the Prime Minister said and what the Home Minister stated. It is not true, because the Home Minister stated that Parliament has the right to continue the use of English after 1965 for such purposes and till such time as the Parliament may so decide. Moreover, in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee he has stated that officers above the age of 45 need not learn Hindi. It is also stated that for the present there should be no restrictions in the use of English. Even with regard to services it has been suggested that there should be lower standards when people enter the services and once they find entry into the services while in training they should try to learn some more Hindi. This morning the Prime Minister was saying that actually there should be no disability at all at the time of entry into the services for those officials coming from non-Hindi

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

regions. Therefore, we have the largest measure of agreement with regard to this issue, viz. that Hindi should be the principal language after 1965 and that English should continue as the secondary language. It will satisfy, I feel, all sections of the House.

In the end, Sir, I only want to tell my Hindi friends that time is on their side. Hindi is bound to come, Hindi is coming in all parts of the country. Coming from the south, Sir, I would like to assure them that we are anxious to make the cause of Hindi successful. It is our cause as well as theirs, it is our language as well as theirs. It is the national language, and it is bound to become the official language of the Union and all our people. While we develop our regional languages, I would like to say, we shall not ignore the cause of Hindi.

With these words, Sir, I support the motion.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is short, I will try to be very brief. We are a multi-lingual nation, and to evolve a common language policy for a multi-lingual nation is a very difficult task. I do appreciate the labours put in by the Committee that was appointed by this House, and what they have done, according to me, is that unfortunately they have considered the dead-line as something sacred, or sacrosanct.

But when they considered the dead-line of 1965 as something secret and wanted to adhere to it, they have not looked to other problems of prior preparation. Are we in a position to change over, I would like very humbly to ask the Home Minister because he has said that progressively we are going to do it. It is a very well worded document, I would say a very diplomatically worded document. There is no fanaticism reflected anywhere, fanaticism of the Hindi side or the other side as well. But with all that balanced document before us, I am afraid there is one difficulty. The other day and also

today our Prime Minister stated in broad terms what should be the national language policy. If it could be translated in practice as a policy document, I would fully endorse it.

Why do I say this? It is because, as I pointed out, there are two pulls. There is a certain amount of fanaticism on the side of the Hindi people. They do not realise it is their responsibility, because they are in an advantageous position. How many Hindi writers there are who have devoted themselves to the study of other regional languages in order to assimilate what is good in them? It is their duty. Are there people with missionary zeal who are conducting this work? They have done nothing. They think that by the sheer weight of majority they will carry on. That is a wrong policy.

I would like to sound a note of warning to the other side also. Language is born and developed out of social intercourse. It is a force of social integration, and in our country we must realise, whether we like it or not, our unity was realised because of the foreign language, foreign domination and during the course of foreign administration. Are we in our zeal to implement certain recommendations here and now going to destroy this unity? Because, what I feel is that as a result of this policy, as a result of Hindi being imposed, people are taking to the regional languages and a certain regional patriotism is growing. I am seeing a fissiparous tendency all around. I have seen the recommendations of the Madras Legislature. Because Hindi is coming in, whether they have developed their regional language or not—at the university stage or at the administrative stage they are hurrying up with the task—they have decided to turn to Tamil. What I would like to suggest is, this tendency also should be stopped.

As the Prime Minister rightly said, there are two pulls. There is a revivalist pull by people like Seth Govind Das, Shri Purshottam Das Tandon, and perhaps Dr. Aney though not

with that enthusiasm. They are looking to the past. There is another pull, the pull of our time which is looking to the future, the new scientific age. While deciding this policy, unless we keep the balance and hasten a little slowly, we are likely to ruin whatever we have achieved so far.

I do not consider,—let me make it very plain,—English as a foreign language. Indo-Aryan languages are foreign in that sense. When you assimilate a language, it develops in course of time local languages. Because of the English language—the Minister of State knows very well—we were together. Because of this cross-fertilisation of ideas our Indian languages like Marathi, Bengali or for that matter Kannada, have developed. We cannot just brush it aside. If we lose this contact, this process of cross fertilisation of ideas, our languages would not grow. We have developed the Marathi prose, poetry and the different forms of literature because of this cross-fertilisation. That is the case with all Indian languages. Let any pandit come here and contradict me. In fact, our drama was very much influenced by Shakespeare and others. Therefore, do not just say out of a false sense of patriotism that English is something foreign. Why do I say this? It is not that I am less patriotic. But I say this for this reason. If we are cut off from the broad current of scientific development, then, what is likely to happen? The next generation that is coming up, which is very eager to catch up with the progress of the West and the States like the Soviet Union and others will suffer. I would like to point out one thing about the Soviet Union. I have looked into the figures. One of the foreign languages which is taught there is English and it occupies first place in the teaching of foreign language. Even China has got to look to it. So, are we going to change over to Hindi, in our zeal to change over to Hindi, even for the official purposes give up the

study of English? Then we will be cut off from the western wind, a wind which we welcome in the matter of a new scientific age which we want and where we are eager to catch up with the spirit of the development in China, Soviet Union and of the western world. Are we going to be cut off because there is a certain amount of narrow patriotic concept about language? This is the problem.

15 hrs

It is not a question of a simple change. Tomorrow morning, by law, you can change, but you will do incalculable harm, especially to administrative unity. Particularly after the States Re-organisation Act, which is being completed now, we see certain fissiparous tendencies all round. The 'statehoods' within the nation are trying to assert themselves to the detriment of national interests. In certain policies there are pulls. You cannot evolve any national policy regarding planning and so many other matters. Therefore, I would appeal to our venerable and honourable Home Minister who has a fund of wisdom to realise this. The resolution before us says, "we are taking note of", etc. Let it remain there. Let us "take note". But when it comes to the translation of a certain policy in a multi-lingual nation like ours, a policy of guiding the day-to-day affairs of our country, guiding the academic life and laying down the foundation of a new intellectual and scientific development in this country you have to be cautious. I would appeal to him that he should hasten slowly as, by temperament, he is always known to be.

With these words I conclude.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret that I have not been able to be present in the House during most of the speeches that have been delivered since the day before yesterday. I have, however, gone through

[Shri G. B. Pant]

the text of the speeches. It is not necessary now for me to make a long speech because really we are not having an ordinary debate. This report was laid before this House so that hon. Members may express their views and those who have to consider this report may have before them the views expressed by hon. Members of this House and that the decisions may be taken after getting as much of light as may be possible.

On the whole, I think the discussion has been conducted in a manner befitting the dignity of this House. Language is a thorny and almost an explosive problem, but the speeches, though sometimes there has been a little heat, have been, on the whole, marked by restraint. Anyway, there has been no trace of acrimony and bitterness. Differences of opinion have been expressed in a manner which is in keeping with the status and the position of this House, this august Lok Sabha and the hon. Members thereof.

I do not know if there is really any difference between the proposals that are embodied in the report and the consensus of opinion as expressed in this House. If there is any difference in any quarter, it is because of misunderstanding or because the Members concerned have not or may not have had sufficient time to go through the report. The report has made definite recommendations which are in accord not only with the views of the Members of the House in general but also in accord with the spirit of harmony, unity and emotional integrity which deserves the first and foremost place in the consideration of all our problems.

Shri Frank Anthony is just coming, and I am reminded of the questions he has put to me. One of them related to the assurance, which had been given by the Prime Minister. He wanted me to assure him that that assurance will be respected. I beg to question the propriety of such a question. The Prime Minister is the

head of the Government. The Prime Minister is the leader of our party. The Prime Minister is the leader of the country. So anything that he says must be respected by everyone of us. To put any question of this kind rather shows that the questioner does not appreciate the position of the Prime Minister or the relationship that exists between him and the members of the Government. Well, I on my part cannot think of raising such questions even if an issue were to be raised between Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Barrow; I think they always go together; if they want they can always rally!

Then, too much of emphasis altogether undesirable, was laid on the point that the amendments that were notified and which had been placed for consideration on paper had been objected to. Shri Frank Anthony sometimes told us that he bewailed, as on occasions, that the lawyer gets the better of him.

Shri Frank Anthony: All of us.

Shri G. B. Pant: On this occasion he seems to have lost all sense of law. So it was by way of compensation that he adopted an attitude which even a man acquainted with the elementary tenets of constitutional law would not have.

I have had the privilege of being associated with the Prime Minister for a long period and I believe and I understand his mind better than Shri Frank Anthony; also I have benefited greatly by such association. So, to put a question like that is hardly fair. I would ask, if actions cannot satisfy, can words do?

What was the case on this particular report itself? Shri Frank Anthony was a Member of the Committee. He knows what efforts were made by me to see that no recom-

mendment was incorporated in this Committee's report which did not carry the support of the non-Hindi-Members or the Members who had been elected from non-Hindi-speaking areas in that Committee. Can anything be better proof of my desire and anxiety to handle this problem in such a way as would give satisfaction to the citizens living in non-Hindi areas? I am glad Shri Anthony has withdrawn his note of dissent—better late than never—but about the others, not a single note has been put in by any Member who belongs to the non-Hindi-speaking areas. They have all unreservedly accepted the report its contents and the proposals and the recommendations. Then, have I not, in fact carried out in effect what the Prime Minister said today, long before that statement to which Shri Anthony referred, was made here. The statement was made about a fortnight or three weeks ago, but this report was signed about four months ago and the proceedings of the committee, which lasted for about two years were held from month to month and throughout I had acted primarily for achieving unity. I had stated at the very outset that the test and merit of our report would be assessed not by the character of our recommendations, but by the unanimity of the people who have to produce this report. So, from the beginning I have worked for them and I am glad that we all succeeded.

I had not been able to convert Shri Anthony but good sense prevailed and he withdrew his minute of dissent. Then, he asked me, "Will you not take away these paragraphs from the report and also these proposals that appear in the report?" I do not know if he expected me to say 'yes'. Have I the power to do so? Would it be fair to the other Members? Can any Member of the Committee make any changes he likes in it any time, even if they emanated from a very respectable quarter, simply because he has been asked to do so? Was that a fair question?

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of explanation. I did not ask for any amendment to the report itself. It is not possible under the Constitution. I asked, whether in terms of what I considered to be the Prime Minister's assurance, in fact consequential amendments would not follow and whether in the Home Minister's advice to the President certain consequential amendments would not be necessary, not in the report itself. Nobody can touch the report.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am glad he accepts that. So far as the rest goes, it is not possible for anyone to say what he will do with respect to any matter. Firstly, to deal with these matters in a very technical way, to take two or three words from a long speech and to interpret them as though they were part of a statute, so that other hands may be tied down, is not, I think, by itself a generous way of dealing with this big problem. That has to be dealt with in a manner which will be conducive to the best interests of the country.

Then he asked, "Will the Home Minister deal with it or will the Cabinet deal with it?" If the Home Minister has become something like a red rag—when I use the words "red rag", I do not in any way indicate that the other person should be a bull, but if the Home Minister is a red rag, it must be understood that matters of this type must be considered by the Cabinet and not by any single Ministry.

Shri Frank Anthony: I only wanted to know whether the President will act in his individual capacity or on the advice of the Cabinet.

Shri G. B. Pant: That is a question which has to be determined in the light of the Constitution. Does the Constitution empower or impose the duty on the President to deal with these matters in his individual capacity? I am not aware of any such provision myself.

Shri Frank Anthony: I only wanted a clarification

Shri G. B. Pant: You knew better; still you said it. I had made certain remarks when I had the privilege of making this motion. After hearing those remarks and after observing my conduct in this committee continuously for two years, was it fair for Shri Anthony to create an atmosphere of suspicion unnecessarily?

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of explanation I do not think the Home Minister is being fair either to himself or to me. I never pointed a finger of suspicion at the Home Minister. I certainly pointed a finger at my Hindi-speaking friends. I never mentioned the Home Minister there. In fact, in the very commencement of my minute of dissent, I paid a tribute to the outstanding tact and courtesy of the Home Minister and I said, but for the Home Minister, the committee would have broken up in disorder; we would have broken one another's heads. Nobody but the Home Minister could have produced that report. I have said that.

Shri G. B. Pant: But you have withdrawn that minute!

Shri Frank Anthony: I never pointed a finger at the Home Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: Thank you for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Along with that minute, that compliment also is withdrawn!

Shri G. B. Pant: What I said is this

"I am happy, and I hope hon. Members of this House will be gratified to find that not a single member from any non-Hindi areas has appended any note of dissent, or expressed any view, which would be discordant with the proposals contained in the report. They had a hand and share in evolving these

proposals and they have unreservedly adopted this report, which was the result of our joint labours. This unanimity is the greatest asset and I feel that in the circumstances in which we are, we must look at these things from a correct perspective.

"Language is a vital force, it is a force for good, it is a bond of unity, but it can also be a force for division, for disintegration. So, while bearing in mind the national requirements and the need of having a common link for binding together all parts of India emotionally, culturally and administratively, we should remember that it is only through the co-operation, active co-operation, of all sections of the Indian community that we can make rapid advance. If we show any resentment or if in our efforts we try to run fast, we may sometimes fall down and not be able to cover the ground that we may have lost.

"So, we have throughout adhered to this basic principle. In fact, on the first day we met, I had the privilege of telling my fellow members of that committee that the test of our success will be measured, not by the character of our proposals so much, as by complete unanimity among ourselves. We want to promote emotional integration in the country. We want to consolidate our independence. We have also to remember that we are passing through difficult times. And we have to see that even if we feel that our aspirations are not being fulfilled we do not adopt such measures as will create disunity or as will deprive us of the co-operation of non-Hindi speaking people in advancing the Union languages for Union purposes. That has been the main principle that we have placed before ourselves."

So, there could be no room for doubt about my general attitude to this problem, not only now but—I think Shri Anthony knows—from the time

of the Constituent Assembly as to how I handled this question then. I do not consider it necessary to refer again to the decisions of the Committee, but there are one or two points which have to be remembered

As I said, the Language Commission has not stated its views about the continuance of English after 1965. It said that the time is not yet ripe for taking any definite decision, but we have definitely stated in our report that we cannot think of replacing English completely—as was contemplated when the Constitution was framed—by 1965. English must continue after 1965, in accordance with the wishes of Parliament, for such purposes and for so long as may be necessary. There should not be any deadline and there should not be any time-limit for it. We have made it clear that so far as these questions are concerned, they have to be treated in a flexible way, as rigidity will only recoil on us

Similarly, about other matters which have been touched upon here, we have said that all regional languages are entitled to full scope in the fields of administration, education, culture and so on in their respective States, and that Hindi and regional languages should be developed simultaneously so that each may help the other. We have also said that the pace of growth of Hindi, its progress and advancement, will be determined by the degree of active co-operation that we can get from the people living in non-Hindi areas. The more we have this understanding, the greater will be the speed and the smoother will be the progress. So, in every way, we have tried to place before ourselves the demand of a country which has a number of languages and which has been fed by a foreign language, if I may be permitted to use the expression, for about 150 years. We have placed before ourselves the demands of that country. But we know the handicaps under which we labour and we know the difficulties that we have to face and we also know that any

false step that we take, instead of being of any help to us, will retard our progress further. We have also said that Hindi should be simple, and should become the composite language. It must assimilate not only styles that are consistent with its genius, but also words from all Indian languages, so that it may well be regarded as the language of the Union of India. We have also suggested that, so far as the future is concerned, our efforts should be to train people in Hindi in non-Hindi areas with greater zeal, greater energy and greater vigour than we have done so far. We have definitely stated, not only about services but generally, that whatever we may do, we must bear in mind that the least inconvenience, the least dislocation and no disadvantage should be caused to any section of the community

In so far as services are concerned, Dr. Krishnaswami made a remark which was altogether, I think, misconceived. He said that we had suggested in the report that a committee should be appointed to examine the proposal for having two compulsory papers, one in Hindi and the other in the indigenous language. That is not so. We have said that there will be three compulsory papers in a way: one in English, one in Hindi and one in another indigenous language, the latter two being of an equal standard so that all who enter the examination should be able to answer the questions in a manner which may not cause any disadvantage to one or confer any undue advantage to another.

Then, we have also suggested that in the subordinate services an element of bilingualism should be introduced, even in the Central services, so that the Central employees in the regions, who have to do most of the work in the regions, may perform their tasks in the regional language and may learn the Union language to the extent that is necessary to enable them to maintain their contacts with the Centre. That is again a new proposal that has been made there. So

[Shri G B Pant]

that, about services we have taken good care to see that no one, whether belonging to non-Hindi region or to a Hindi region, is placed at a disadvantage and that all have to compete on equal terms

Then they pointed out that after due notice has been given Hindi may be adopted as a medium of examination along with English. But we have suggested that an expert committee should also be set up to see that if regional languages can be adopted as media of examination. So, there also Dr Krishnaswami was confused

Then, Shri Nagi Reddy, I think, made certain remarks. I do not want to deal with them at length. But he forgot that the recommendations of this committee had been supported by Shri Dange, by Professor H N Mukerjee and also by Shri Nayar. So, the leaders of the Communist Party were all in agreement with the sentiments and the views expressed in this Report. In the circumstances I would like him to re-examine his own position and also to see whether what has been said here does not represent the views of his Party also.

Acharya Kripalani made a very enlivening speech. I think a great deal of what he said was quite true and correct. But so far as the efforts of the Government of India to advance the cause of Hindi are concerned, they have not perhaps been sufficiently publicised. If the difficulties under which this work has to be done are borne in mind, I think there will be no ground for any dissatisfaction. We have not been able to prepare any time-schedule because we wanted the principles to be settled and final decisions to be taken on the Report before any time-scheduled for the future could be prepared.

This debate really, as I said, is not a debate. I had placed the Report here and the scope, strictly speaking, was very limited. But the debate has covered all aspects of the language problem. I am glad that it has done

so because the problem does deserve the attention of people of the country and as circumstances change, it is necessary to review the position and the situation so that views formed under one set of circumstances may be revised in the light of the changes that are taking place.

I think, as the time fixed for me is over, I should conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion formally to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd April, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

15 33 hrs

RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Motion to be made by Sardar A S Saigal.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy (Vellore): I have got a submission to make. This non-official business will go on for 2½ hours and we will sit till six o'clock. The half-an-hour discussion to be raised by me was to come at five o'clock. I want to know whether it will be by-passed or we will sit beyond six o'clock and take it up at six o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We might take it up some other day if the House is not prepared to take it up after six o'clock today.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy: May I know when?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot say that definitely. I shall have to consult the programme that is already there.

Resolution re: BHADRA 12, 1881 (SAKA)

Reference of 6494,
the Tibet Issue
to the U.N.O.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It can be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Monday it can be taken up.

have already been taken up and 1 hour and 32 minutes are left for the further discussion today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh may continue his speech.

But there is one thing that I might say in the beginning. There is such a large number of hon. Members who have expressed their desire to speak that the time they take should be limited to the minimum. I think ten minutes each might be enough.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir you promised that the time would be extended by say, one hour.

That is within the discretion of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into it if I have given any promise. But even then the time-limit would be ten minutes

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): There are some amendments of which notice has been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry that I forgot them. But the reason for that was that they were all beyond the scope of this Resolution. Shri P. K. Deo's amendment says that for the word 'refer' substitute 're-open'. That would not be covered. Then he says that after the words 'Tibetan issue' add the words 'and refer the Chinese aggressive in roads to India'. That would be out of order as it is beyond the scope of this Resolution. We cannot refer to a friendly country in such a manner. Then there is Shri Shree Narayan Das' amendment. That also refers to certain matters that ought not to be brought in this Resolution. I will give them an opportunity to speak and I think that is all that they want.

Dr. Gehekar (Yeotmal): My amendment is also there.

15.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move that this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd September, 1959

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd September, 1959."

The motion was adopted

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REFERENCE OF THE TIBET ISSUE TO THE UNO— contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the 21st August, 1959 regarding reference of Tibet issue to the UNO.

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 28 minutes
213 LSD—7.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Time could be extended a little, say, by another half-an-hour or an hour, if you like.

Shri P. K. Deo: At least by one hour.

Dr. Gohokar: My amendment is there. I think it is perfectly in order.

An Hon. Member: There are other amendments also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which amendment.

Dr. Gohokar: The one in my name. It is in list No. 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kalika Singh's amendment is there. That is very argumentative and it touches...

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Taken as a whole it is in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have seen it. It says:

"This House is of opinion that Tibet is an integral part of China, and as such, it is within the domestic jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China to solve the Tibetan tangle in the best possible manner. Failure of China to solve the tangle may result into mass genocide and breach of international peace which may attract the provisions of U.N. Charter for intervention.....".

I do not think it would be advisable to discuss all these things here or bring them up here thus. Shri Gohokar's amendment.....

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): My amendment is there in list No. 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gohokar's amendment says, for the words 'refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nation', substitute 'support the Tibetan issue if brought in the United Nations Organisation.' That is in order.

Shri Radha Raman: My amendment is in list No. 2. It is amendment No. 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radha Raman's amendment says, for the original Resolution, substitute—

"This House approves of all the steps which Central Government has taken so far in respect of the Tibetan issue and is further of opinion that suitable steps such as would lead to a Conference of Bandung Powers at an early date be taken to consider and resolve this question in the larger interest of Asia and maintenance of peace in it'.

Things like convening of Bandung Conference and others cannot be covered by this Resolution.

श्री बजराल सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर जब से बहस शुरू हुई है उसके बीच में भारत की राजधानी में महामहिम दलाई लामा पधारें हैं और मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ ।

तिब्बत में जो घटनायें घटी हैं उन से हर देशवासी का, जिसकी जड़ें इस देश में हैं, चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है । यह बात दूसरी है कि इस देश में पैदा होने के बाद कुछ लोग ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि उनकी जड़ें इस देश में नहीं हैं और वे भले ही इस सब घटनाचक्र में चिन्तित न हों । तिब्बत में न सिर्फ़ नरहत्यायें हुई हैं बल्कि एक तरह से हम कह सकते हैं कि उसकी आजादी की ही हत्या कर दी गई है । जब तिब्बत की आजादी की हत्या का प्रश्न उठता है तो हमें कुछ थोड़ा सा पीछे की ओर जाना पड़ता है ।

सन १९५० में भी इस तरह का एक प्रश्न उठा था और तब भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन में तिब्बत का प्रश्न उठाया गया था भारत द्वारा नहीं बल्कि किसी अन्य राष्ट्र द्वारा । उसके बाद यह आशा व्यक्त की गई कि यह प्रश्न

बाजिपूर्ण रूप से हल हो जायगा। इस तरह से उसको हल करने का कुछ प्रयत्न किया गया और मालूम पड़ा कि इस दिशा में कुछ प्रगति भी हुई है। लेकिन जिन तरह से वह हल होना चाहिये या वह उस तरह से उस वक्त नहीं हो सका और लगता है कि अब भी सम्भवतः वह होने वाला नहीं है। उसमें एक प्रारम्भिक गलती हुई है और वह यह कि जब हम ने यह माना कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रभुसत्ता तिब्बत पर नहीं रही हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद, उस वक्त यह नहीं माना कि चीन की प्रभुसत्ता भी तिब्बत पर नहीं है। आज भी अगर लोग इस तरह की बात कहें कि तिब्बत चीन का एक हिस्सा है तो वह दिखाता है कि हम यह मान लेते हैं कि चीन की जो आक्रमणवादी प्रवृत्ति है उसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं, या उसका हम सम्मर्पण करते हैं। इसलिए कोई भी राष्ट्र हो चाहे वह आज की चीन की पीपल्स गवर्नमेंट जो कही जाती है, जनतन्त्री सरकार जो कही जाती है वह हो तथा उसने जो उत्तराधिकार इम्पीरियलिस्ट गवर्नमेंट से, साम्राज्यवादी सरकार से पाये हैं, उन अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये यदि वह यह कहे कि क्योंकि तिब्बत पर पिछली सरकार की प्रभुसत्ता रही है, चाहे आप यह कहें कि पिछले बादशाहों की रही है, उनका वह कैसे त्याग कर सकती है, तो यह भी सोचने वाली बात है। लेकिन दलील के लिये यह मान भी लिया जाय कि चीन की जो पहली सरकार थी उसकी प्रभुसत्ता तिब्बत पर रही है, तो भी यह कहना पड़ेगा कि चीन के जन सरकार बनने के बाद उसकी यह मान लेना चाहिये या कि क्योंकि तिब्बत की संस्कृति उससे अलग है, तिब्बत की भाषा उससे अलग है, तिब्बत का रहन सहन उससे अलग है, तिब्बत की राष्ट्रियता उससे अलग है, इसलिये अगर तिब्बत आजाद होना चाहता है, तो स्वायत्त रह सकता है। उसे कहना चाहिये कि हम उस पर अपनी प्रभुसत्ता को नहीं बनाते हैं। मैं भारत सरकार के उच्च

कदम का स्वागत करता हूँ जो उसने तिब्बत पर से अपनी प्रभुसत्ता हटाकर उठाया। लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को उस वक्त यह कहना चाहिये या कि किस तरह से हम अपनी प्रभुसत्ता को हटा रहे हैं उसी तरह से चीन की सरकार को कहना चाहिये कि तुम भी अपनी प्रभुसत्ता को हटा लो।

अब उसी गलती के कुछ नतीजें चल रहे हैं। नतीजे के तौर पर उस गलती को हम सुधार नहीं पा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सम्मुख हैं उस प्रस्ताव से मुक्त लगता है कि यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। मैं यह इसलिये नहीं कहता हूँ कि चूँकि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि क्योंकि चीन मयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन का सदस्य नहीं है, इसलिये इस तिब्बत के मवाल को बहा उठाया नहीं जा सकता है या ले जाया नहीं जा सकता है और एक पक्षीय बात कैसे की जा सकती है। इस प्रश्न का बहा ले जाने के बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री बाजपेयी ने कुछ दलीलें दी थी और कहा था कि उत्तरी कोरिया का प्रश्न बहा उठाया गया था और इस तरह से दूसरे प्रश्न भी बहा उठाये जा चुके हैं। वह कोई ऐसी दलील नहीं है जो महत्व की दलील हो। लेकिन मैं दूसरे ही आधार पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को मयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन में हम ले जायें तो जो मयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ का वर्तमान स्वरूप है, उसमें कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, मयुक्त राष्ट्र कुछ करने वाला नहीं है या सम्भवतः कुछ कर नहीं सकता है। काश्मीर का प्रश्न बहा पड़ा है। साथ ही साथ यह भी एक बात है कि जिस तरह से हम एक विषय की सरकार चाहते हैं जिस तरह से हम विषय का एक संगठन चाहते हैं क्या उस तरह का संगठन मयुक्त राष्ट्र बन सकता है? मयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन विषय के दो लड़ने वाले गुटों का एक संगठन बन गया है जहाँ पर हर प्रश्न पर इस पहलू से विचार किया जाता है कि इसलिए वह जो बात सार्थक

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

छी है वहाँ पर वह किस गुट की बात है, दुनिया के कौन से राष्ट्र को फायदा पहुँचाने वाली बात है। कौन से राष्ट्र के खिलाफ जाने वाली बात है भले ही इस वक्त हमें लगता हो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जाने से दुनिया के बहुत से राष्ट्र ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो तिब्बत के प्रश्न पर हमारे साथ हों, लेकिन हो सकता है कि जिस तरह से दुनिया का राजनीति चल रही है, उसमें वह धीरे भी उलझ जाये। हम देख रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति भाइजनहावर और श्री निकिता ख्रुश्चेव की मुलाकात होने वाली है, हो सकता है कि उसमें फिर इस तरह की कोशिश की जाये कि दुनिया को अपने अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र में बांटा जाये, इस तरह से बांटा जाये कि दुनिया के जो दो बड़े जायंट्स हैं, वो बड़े शेर हैं, वे मिल जाये और जो कमजोर ताकतें हैं, शक्तिहीन राष्ट्र हैं, उनको फिर हड़पने की कोशिश करे। लेकिन अगर इनकी मुलाकात से दुनिया में शान्ति स्थापित करने में योग मिल सके तो उनका स्वागत करना होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में शान्ति बनी रहे और यदि लड़ाई होती है तो उससे विनाश होता है, शान्ति से ही दुनिया का निर्माण हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान एक गरीब मुल्क है, पिछड़ा हुआ मुल्क है, अविकसित मुल्क है और इसलिये उसका भला इसी में है कि लड़ाई न हो। लेकिन हमारे चाहने मात्र से, हमारी ऐसी इच्छा होने मात्र से यह चीज होनी संभव नहीं मानूँ देता है। उसके लिए शक्ति चाहिये जोकि आज हमारे पास नहीं है। इसलिये हम क्या करें, यह सोचने वाली बात हो जाती है। इस वास्ते दोनों नेताओं में जो मुलाकात होने जा रही है उसके फलस्वरूप अगर शक्तिहीन राष्ट्रों को हड़पने की कोशिश की जाती है या यह चंकारें ठीक निकलती हैं तब फिर इस तरह का प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और जिस तरह से काश्मीर का प्रश्न उलझा पड़ा है उसी तरह

से यह प्रश्न भी उलझ सकता है।

समस्या का हल क्या है? मैं मानता हूँ कि बड़ा विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है। एक राष्ट्र के नष्ट होने का प्रश्न है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि ६५-७० हजार भादमियों को कत्ल कर दिया गया है। वहाँ पर लाखों चीनियों की बसाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। एक नये तरह के साम्राज्यवाद को साबने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह एक भयंकर प्रकार का साम्राज्यवाद है। अब तक वो लोग विदेशों से आकर किसी देश पर अपना राज्य कायम करते थे, वहाँ पर शोषण करते थे लेकिन अब एक नये प्रकार का साम्राज्य यह है कि अपनी देश के नागरिकों को ले जा कर दूसरे देश में बसा दो और जनतंत्र की दुहाई कर, यह कह कर कि वहाँ की जनता का बहुमत यह चाहता है कि चीन के साथ उस देश का हमेशा के लिये सम्बन्ध रहे, जनता की भावनाओं को दबाया जाये। चीनी नागरिकों को तिब्बत में बसाया जा रहा है और जो तिब्बती जनता है, जो वहाँ की हमेशा से रहने वाली जनता है, उस जनता को ग्राउट-नम्बर किया जा रहा है, उनको अल्पमत में परिणत करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि चीन वासियों का वहाँ पर बहुमत हो जाये। इस तरह की कोशिश होने से मैं मानता हूँ कि एक बहुत ही विकट प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है।

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ उसको हल नहीं कर सकेगा। ऐसी सूरत में क्या किया जाये।

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस विषय में कुछ सक्रिय कदम उठाये, इतना ही काफी नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज चीन यू० एन० ओ० का सदस्य नहीं है और इस वास्ते हम इस प्रश्न को वहाँ नहीं उठा सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार

चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जगह दिलवाने की, उसको उसका सदस्य बनवाने की कोशिश कर रही है और मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमें मानना होगा कि कोई भी सरकार हो, उसका कोई भी कलर हो, उसका कुछ भी कारेक्टर हो, किसी प्रकार का भी चरित्र हो, अगर उस सरकार का अपने देश पर कब्जा है, तो उस सरकार को मान्यता मिलनी ही चाहिये। इस आधार पर हम चीन को मान्यता दिलवाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि तिब्बत का जो प्रश्न है वह न सिर्फ तिब्बत की नैशनैलिटी के नष्ट होने का प्रश्न बन गया है, न सिर्फ उसकी राष्ट्रीयता खत्म होने का प्रश्न बन गया है बल्कि हमारी अपनी भी राष्ट्रीयता को बचाने का प्रश्न आज हमारे सामने उपस्थित हो गया है, हमारी अपनी सुरक्षा का प्रश्न भी बन गया है। तिब्बत में चीन के घुसने के बाद हम देखते हैं कि मैकमेहन जो लाइन है उसके बारे में बार बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह ऐसी रेखा नहीं है जिस पर हमारी सीमा बनती है। हमारी सीमा पर ही नहीं, हमारे अपने क्षेत्र में घुस कर आज चीन कोशिश कर रहा है कि वह टेरिटरी पर, हमारे क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर ले। अब यह प्रश्न ऐसा हो गया है जो केवल तिब्बत की राष्ट्रीयता की रक्षा का ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी रक्षा का भी बन गया है। तिब्बत में घाने के बाद हमारी अपनी जो बफर लाइन है, भूटान, सिक्किम, नेपाल और मद्रास इत्यादि की, उस सब पर खतरा छा गया है, खतरा आ चुका है और वह खतरा हिन्दुस्तान पर आ रहा है। ऐसी सूरत में हमें क्या करना चाहिये? हमें दुनिया में ऐसे राष्ट्रों का संगठन करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये जो कभी सड़ाई न चाहते हों। मैं मानता हूँ कि वे कमजोर राष्ट्र होंगे। जिस तरह से कुछ सम्स्टीट्यूट कोषित रहीं गई हैं कि बाइंग पावर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस हो, या साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के

देशों की हो या मध्य एशिया की नेचेंस जो कि सड़ाई नहीं चाहती हैं, उनकी हो, या जो किसी गुट में नहीं रहना चाहती, उनकी हो, जो यह चाहती हैं कि दुनिया में कमजोर राष्ट्र भी रहें। उनको इकट्ठा करके दुनिया में एक इस तरह का जनमत तैयार किया जाए कि जो यह समझे कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ हुआ है वह न सिर्फ किसी मुल्क की राष्ट्रीयता को हनन करने का प्रश्न है बल्कि मानवता को ही खत्म करने की वह एक कोशिश है। इस तरह से हम कोशिश करें दुनिया में एक जनमत बनाने की। अगर किसी तरह से संयुक्त राष्ट्र असेम्बली में जाने से यह प्रश्न हल हो सकता तो हम सोचते इस प्रश्न को वहां भेजना चाहिये या नहीं और सम्भवतः मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता। लेकिन आज दुनिया की जो परिस्थिति है उसे देखते हुए मैं सोचता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र असेम्बली में जाने से सम्भवतः यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये हमें दुनिया में एक प्रबल जनमत कायम करना चाहिये, दुनिया के अधिक के अधिक राष्ट्रों को अपने साथ लाना चाहिये, इस प्रश्न पर कि तिब्बत में जो कुछ हुआ है वह गलत हुआ है। तिब्बत की राष्ट्रीयता की रक्षा के लिये हमें दुनिया के जो भी दूसरे कमजोर राष्ट्र हैं, या मजबूत राष्ट्र भी जो कि इकट्ठा हो सकते हैं, उन को इकट्ठा करना चाहिये और इस बात के लिये चीन को मजबूर करना चाहिये कि उसने तिब्बत में जो कुछ किया है उससे उसे हटना पड़ेगा, तिब्बत में जो अन्याय उसने किया है उससे उस को पीछे हटना पड़ेगा और चीन की राष्ट्रीयता को मंजूर करना पड़ेगा। अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक बार बार यह कहें हालांकि अब तक चीन का तिब्बत एक इटीगरल पार्ट रहा है, लेकिन तिब्बत में अब वह कायम नहीं रह सकता है। तिब्बत एक स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र है और हम चीन से यह आशा करते हैं कि जब वह यह मानना है कि अगर कोई भी देश स्वतन्त्र रहना

[श्री बबू राज सिंह]

चाहता है, किसी देश का कोई हिस्सा स्वतन्त्र रहना चाहता है तो उसे इस तरह से रहने का अधिकार है तो वह तिब्बत की स्वतन्त्रता को भी मानेगा क्योंकि जिस देश को इन्हीं-रिवल्यूशन उत्तराधिकार में मिला है उन्होंने उस को उससे आजाद करने की कोशिश की है।

चीन के बारे में कहा जाता है, रूस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह दुनिया में शान्ति चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो इस बारे में चीन का कदम है वह उससे उल्टा ले जाने वाला कदम है, वह ऐसा कदम है जिससे दुनिया में शान्ति फैल सकती है। अगर चीन वाकई दुनिया में शान्ति चाहता है तो हम यह आशा करेंगे कि वह अपने कदम को वापस लेगा। तिब्बत में या दूसरी तरफ, हिन्दुस्तान में जो कदम उठाने उठाया है, उसे वापस ले क्योंकि उससे चीन और हिन्दुस्तान की दोस्ती, जिसे कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर नागरिक चाहता है, खत्म हो सकती है। हमारे देश के लोग चीन की दोस्ती की कद्र करते हैं, लेकिन चीन से दोस्ती हम उसे अपने सिर पर बिठा कर नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम चीन से दोस्ती बराबरी के लिहाज से कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि चीन अपने कदमों को वापस लेगा और आगे कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठायेगा जिससे दुनिया की शान्ति के भंग होने का खन्देसा हो।

Shri P. K. Deo: I wholeheartedly support the resolution which has been so ably moved by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee on this Tibetan issue. The whole purpose of my tabling the amendment was this, that I thought that the Tibetan question was already

pending consideration in the United Nations, and so, there would be no question of referring the issue to them; the appropriate thing would be to reopen the Tibetan question in the United Nations forum.

On the 13th November, 1950, we learnt from an announcement from Lake Success that the question of Chinese aggression and invasion on Tibet had been referred to the United Nations by the then Tibetan Government. Formally, it was raised in the Steering Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations by Mr. Castro, the representative of El Salvador. He very correctly pointed out that under article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations must maintain international peace and security, even though Tibet was not a member of the United Nations, because the U.N.O. must not only maintain peace among the member-States, but the main obligation of the U.N.O. was to maintain international peace throughout the world.

It was only on the firm assurance of India that the Tibetan question could be peacefully solved and that Tibetan autonomy would be safely safeguarded by peaceful negotiations, that this adjournment was done on this Tibetan question; and there has been no final decision on the Tibetan question; there has been no res judicata. It has been pending consideration since then, and it could be reopened at any time by any member of the U.N. General Assembly.

While taking part in the discussion, India's representative, the Jamsahel of Nawanagar had said that :

"The Chinese forces have ceased to advance after the fall of Chamdo, that is, 490 kilometres from Lhasa. Indian Government

are certain that the Tibetan question could be settled by peaceful means and such a settlement can safeguard the autonomy which Tibet has enjoyed for several decades, while maintaining its historical association with China "

He further said

"My delegation considers that the best way of attaining that objective would be to abandon for the time being the idea of including the question in the agenda of the General Assembly "

Sir, I would request you to mark the words for the time being' The whole question was shelved for the time being From the recent occurrences, you will notice how disillusioned the Jamsaheb was at that time when he suggested such a measure The Chinese forces did not stop at Chamdo, they forcibly occupied Tibet, they massed their troops along the Indian border and invaded and occupied certain portions of the Indian territory

Sir Tibet is of considerable strategic importance to India The Thirteenth Dalai Lama declared the complete independence of Tibet, just as Nepal broke away all sorts of allegiance with China for all time Tibet is an autonomous government, and has never permitted—any interference in its internal administration by the Chinese Further, in the Second World War Tibet did not compromise by throwing her forces on the side of China So you can very well see that Tibet has all along maintained an independent status so far as her internal administration is concerned

In 1950, it was on the assurance of India that even the USA voted for the adjournment of the Tibetan question Mr Gross of the USA at that time pointed out that he had voted for the adjournment motion on the fact that "the Government of India most directly concerned in the subject

matter and whose territory borders on Tibet hoped that the Tibetan question could be peacefully and honourably settled "

I beg to submit that in 1950 the Tibetan question was not rejected, it was simply adjourned

Lately, we find that the Chinese dragon has been spreading its fangs from the roof of the world on India. It was possible because of the latitude that we have shown to the Chinese for so long, and because of our traditional good behaviour towards our neighbours

I most respectfully submit that it was on the initiative of India that the Tibetan question was shelved, and it is now the sacred duty of India to reopen the Tibetan question in the United Nations especially when the Chinese have not only crossed and penetrated into Indian territory but have thrown a challenge to India's integrity and sovereignty

The Sino Tibetan agreement of 1951 which was possible because of the goodwill of our Government, and which recognised Tibetan autonomy under Chinese suzerainty has been thrown to the winds and Tibetan autonomy and Chinese suzerainty have not been reconciled by peaceful means

The people of Tibet have been denied the fundamental rights of liberty and security of life We have seen that freedom to live and freedom of movement have been denied to the Tibetan people Freedom of worship and religion has been completely violated Thousands have been butchered, and thousands have been put to torturously cruel methods and forced labour There is an organised and planned attempt to annihilate the personality and the individuality of Tibet and to completely wipe it out from the map of the world

I most respectfully submit that all that has been done in Tibet amounts

[Shri P. K. Deo]

to genocide which has been resorted to by the Chinese on the helpless, the unarmed and the peace-loving Tibetan people; and this has surpassed even the outrages of Hitler in the Belsen camp

It was on the initiative of India, Cuba and Panama that a resolution on genocide was passed. India has been championing such cases all along. It was on India's initiative that the resolution on genocide was passed. It said that genocide is a matter of international concern as it is a crime against humanity. The convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide was passed by 55 votes to 0. That was passed just one day prior to the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights by the United Nations. These two conventions were passed without a single note of dissent from any member. So, you can very well imagine what an amount of goodwill from the whole world was there behind those two conventions or resolutions.

Now, what is genocide? It is said in that resolution that genocide, according to that convention, means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, namely (i) killing members of the group, (ii) causing serious bodily and mental harm, etc. It provided that the crime should be punished, and the trial should be by an international tribunal.

I most respectfully submit that the misdeeds of China are clearly proved, that China has committed genocide and should stand trial by an international tribunal and should be punished. By 'China', I mean the People's Republic of China, regarding whose admission into the United Nations, we have been advocating so much. Further, China has denied the Tibetans the right of self-determination.

In this connection, I may draw your attention to the famous resolution on the right of self-determination. As I had pointed out previously, this time also, India along with six powers initiated the resolution in the U.N.O. on the right of self-determination which clearly suggested the appointment of a commission which at the request of any ten members of the U.N.O. would examine any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realisation of the right of self-determination. In this case, India was the prime mover behind the resolution.

In the case of Tibet, we have found that the right of self-determination has been denied to the Tibetans, genocide has been committed on Tibet, and the integrity of Tibet has been violated. The aggressive attitude of the Chinese has proved that imperialism is not the monopoly of European countries. It can spread even to Asia and it can be utilised to suppress and to victimise weaker nations.

16 hrs

Tibet has completely unmasked China as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Communist imperialism is worse than western imperialism, because they claim themselves as the liberators of the down-trodden countries. We have seen what 'liberation' has meant to the Tibetans recently. India has no political axe to grind, but in view of the historical role that India has played for the right cause and in view of the manner in which India has championed the cause of the down-trodden, dependent and weak countries, it is just right that India should rise to the occasion and reopen the Tibetan question in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In the case of Morocco, Algeria, Indonesia and in the Anglo-French action against Egypt, India has all along sided with the weaker nations.

nations which have been subjected to the imperialism of aggressive bigger powers. Even the stand taken by the United Nations in the case of Korea has clearly proved.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy-Speaker had said in the very beginning that there are a large number of Members who wish to speak. So if any one Member speaks beyond the time-limit, it will curtail the opportunity of others.

Shri P. K. Deo: I will not speak beyond the time-limit. I will just take five minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: By my watch, he has already taken 12 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: Let me have three minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: I hope he will conclude within that time.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): On a point of order. Of course, I do not want to disturb the hon. Member who is on his legs.

Shri P. K. Deo: He is taking up my time.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I am apologising for raising the point of order. Can we have the debate in a manner which spoil our friendship with other nations?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): What is the point of order? There is no point of order.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: According to our rules, we should not in our debates offend friendly countries.

Mr. Chairman: Here mention is made of relations of Tibet with China and in that connection, it was said that the Government of India had sided with the weaker nations. As far as that goes, anything relating to Tibet can come in. But the only thing is that the time-limit should be adhered to.

Shri P. K. Deo: If you examine the stand India took in the case of Korea, you will find that India approved of the enforcement of collective measures against armed attack on the Republic of Korea by North Korea.

I submit that India has always played that historical role. In this connection, I would crave the indulgence of the Prime Minister to repeat a few words from his famous speech on 3rd November 1948 in the United Nations. This is what our beloved Prime Minister said then:

"It was an astonishing thing that any country could still venture to cling to that doctrine of colonialism, whether by direct or indirect rule. After all that happened there, there will be not mere objection to that situation but an active struggle against any and every form of colonialism in any part of the world".

I request the Prime Minister to remember these famous words he spoke there and act accordingly.

On the 5th June, 1959, the International Commission of Jurists.....

Mr. Chairman: If he goes on quoting like this, there is no time available.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is the last one.

Shri Kalika Singh: This is Chinese attitude!

Shri P. K. Deo: On the 5th of June, 1959, the International Committee of Jurists at Geneva have clearly stated after going into the evidence that deliberate violations of the fundamental human rights have taken place and there has been a *prima facie* case that the Chinese have made an attempt to destroy the national, racial and religious activities of a group, by killing the members of the group and by causing serious bodily harm to the members of the group.

In these circumstances, I do not think that there can be a better case.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

and a better cause for India to raise in the United Nations and for the United Nations to intervene and act.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shree Narayan Das. I think those who have tabled amendments should be given a chance first. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Dr. Gohokar: Sir, my amendment has been allowed.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Dr. Gohokar: Sir, I beg to move.

In the resolution,—

for the words "refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations"

substitute "support the Tibetan issue if brought in the United Nations Organisation." (6)

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रस्ताव के बारे में अभी विचार हो रहा है, उस का जो विषय है वह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। तिब्बत में हाल में जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं और जिस तरह की रिपोर्टें हमारे पास आ रही हैं, उन से मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी स्वदेश से प्रेम रखने वाले लोग हैं, स्वतंत्रता से प्रेम रखने वाले लोग हैं, वे दुःखी हैं। तिब्बत के साथ चीन की सरकार का कौसा भी सम्बन्ध रहा हो, जिस तरीके से उस ने वहाँ काम शुरू किया है, वह दुःख का विषय है। तिब्बत कोई स्वतंत्र देश रहा हो, ऐसा कोई प्रमाण हमारे सामने नहीं है। यह माना हुआ बात है और इतिहास से भी यही प्रकट होता है कि बराबर तिब्बत चीन की प्रभुसत्ता मानता रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बात गलत है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : यह मेरा ख्याल है, हो सकता है कि सत्य हो। फिर भी यह बात सच जानते हैं कि प्रभुसत्ता के बावजूद

भी तिब्बत अपने सभी मामलों में स्वतंत्र था। जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य अभी कह रहे थे कि तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र देश था तो क्या कारण था कि इतने दिनों से संयुक्त राष्ट्र सब कथंभ है, तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सदस्य नहीं हुआ वह जिस में आज अपने मामले को भारत के जरिये भेजना चाहता है। जबकि ६० राष्ट्र उस से शामिल हैं तो तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में उस में क्यों सम्मिलित नहीं है। इसलिये यह एक विवादास्पद प्रश्न है कि तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र है या नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह विवाद खुद चीन का बनाया हुआ है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : भाज हम प्रश्न को तय करने का मोर्चा नहीं है और तय करने का अधिकार भी इस मंच को नहीं है। इस में हर एक सदस्य को स्वतंत्रता है कि जो कुछ भी सामान उसके पास हो, चाहे वह ऐतिहासिक हो चाहे किसी और प्रकार का हो, उस का मद्देनजर रख कर अपने विचार प्रकट करे। जहाँ तक मैं ने अपने अध्ययन में मयक्षा है, जब से संयुक्त राष्ट्र सब कायम हुआ है और उस के पहले भी लांग ग्रफ नेशनल कायम थी, उस में भी मैं ने देखा कि तिब्बत कभी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में वहाँ पर नहीं था। न उसने लांग ग्रफ नेशनल में भाग लिया और न संयुक्त राष्ट्र सब में किसी रूप में भाग लिया। जो भी माननीय सदस्य यहाँ मौजूद हैं वे स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानते हैं, इसलिये मेरे ख्याल से यह विवादास्पद विषय है, लेकिन फिर भी

एक माननीय सदस्य : इंडिया या लीग ग्रफ नेशनल में ?

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : भाज हम इसे मानने के लिये तैयार हैं कि जिस तरह की कारवाइया तिब्बत में हो रही हैं, उन से लाख की जनता को बहुत ही कष्ट है, दुःख है और

हमारी तमाम सहानुभूति उस के साथ है। तिब्बत में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, अपने देश के अन्दर उन के जो अधिकार हैं, उन अधिकारों को वे प्राप्त करें। और उन अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने के लिये जो भी आन्दोलन वे करेंगे उस आन्दोलन के साथ भले ही हम क्रियात्मक रूप से सहायक न हो सकेंगे, लेकिन हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति उन के साथ है।

साथ ही साथ यहां के एक सदस्य की हैसियत में मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन ने जो रुख अव्यक्त किया है, यद्यपि तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन का प्रभुत्व है, उस प्रभुत्व के रहस्य हुए भी उन्होंने तिब्बत के साथ जो माथापट्टा किया है, जो इकारनामा किया है। उन्होंने उस इकारनामे के विरुद्ध काम किया है। इस लिये आज जा विषय है वह न केवल भारत के लिये वर्तमान में समझता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता से प्रेम करने वाले जिनके भी देश दुनिया में हैं, उन सब के लिये यह दुख की बात है।

अब ममान यह है कि तिब्बत के इश्यू का, जिसे हम चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार मधुक्त राष्ट्र में ले जाये वह ममान क्या है। इश्यू यह होता है कि एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र ने दूसरे स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र का दबा दिया ता चीन दूसरी थी। लेकिन जहां तक प्रभुत्व का सवाल है गलत या सही, हम ने चीन की प्रभुत्व का कोई रूप में मान लिया है। जो इकारनामा हान में भारत ने चीन के साथ किया है, वह व्यापार का इकारनामा हमारे सामने है, उन में हम ने कबूल किया है कि तिब्बत जो है वह चीन का एक भाग है तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र देश नहीं है। अब हम ने तिब्बत को चीन का एक भाग मान लिया तब फिर यह सवाल उठाना कि साहब, तिब्बत जो है वह चीन का घस नहीं है, एक गलत बात होगी। लेकिन तिब्बत का जो एक रोजन है, जिसे अधिकार प्राप्त थे, उस के अधिकारों पर आघात हुआ है, वह मैं मानता हूँ। इस लिये अब सवाल यह है कि इस इश्यू

को मधुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाया जाये तो इश्यू क्या होता? अगर यह है कि चीन सरकार ने जो इकारनामा तिब्बत के साथ किया है उस के विरुद्ध काम किया है तो एक इश्यू तो यह हो सकता है, दूसरा इश्यू यह हो सकता है कि तिब्बत में जो घटना घटी है उस से दुनिया की शांति में खलल पड़ने वाला है। मधुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के बहुत से उद्देश्य हैं, जिन में से एक उद्देश्य यह भी है कि अगर मधुक्त राष्ट्र यह समझे कि किसी देश में या दुनिया के किसी भाग में हम तरह कि घटना घटी है जिस से दुनिया में सडाई फैलने की सम्भावना है, तो उस का भी वह अपनी बहस में ले सकता है। इन लिये मैं यह समझना चाहता हूँ—इस प्रश्न पर किवाद करने का जो मौका मिला है वह बहुत अच्छा मौका है—कि इस मामले का मधुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में किस प्रकार से लाया जा सकता है। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। इस प्रस्ताव से माफ नहीं मानूँ पड़ता है कि इस का मधुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के किस भाग में ले जाया जाये। आया इसे मिस्को ग्रेटी कौमिल में ले जाया जाय या यूनाइटेड नेशन्स जनरल असेम्बली के अजन्डे में डल्लुड कराने की कागिरी की जाय। जहां तक मरा ब्याल है यह इश्यू विवादाम्य है अभी जा इस का कानूनी पछन है, चीन के मकाबले तिब्बत की जो स्थिति है वह ठीक से माफ नहीं हुई है। इस लिये इस चीज में जल्द बाजी करने की कोई खास आवश्यकता मुझे नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का प्रश्न है कि वह इस तिब्बत के प्रश्न का मधुक्त राष्ट्र में उठाव ना मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का। इस दृष्टिकोण में देखा जाना चाहिये। और जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान का कालोनीज हूँ उपनिवेश है, उन उपनिवेशों की स्वतंत्रता के लिये बराबर से लड़ना आया है और वह चीन सही भी है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र हुआ है तब से हमने उन कालोनीज के हक में आवाज बुलन्द की है जो कि किन्हीं दूसरे देशों के अधीन हैं। उन कालोनीज के हक

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

की बात हमने रखी है लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि तिब्बत कोई चीन की कालोनी नहीं है और अगर तिब्बत को चीन की कालोनी की स्थिति प्राप्त हुई हो तो आज हिन्दुस्तान के लिये दरवाजा खुला हुआ था कि हम तिब्बत का मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र सब के सामने ले जाते लेकिन तिब्बत चीन का उपनिवेश नहीं है . . .

श्री प्र० के० श्रेष्ठ : अब भारत जिस प्रकार से दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीयों के साथ जो ग़मना की नीति बर्ती जाती है और उनके साथ बुरा बर्ताव किया जाता है और हालांकि वह दक्षिण अफ्रीका का इन्टरनल और इमेस्टिक मामला है लेकिन उसको संयुक्त राष्ट्र में ले गया जैसे ही तिब्बत के मामले को भी ले जा सकता है ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैं ने कहा कि बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं कि जहाँ पर किसी दूसरे स्वतंत्र देश का अधिकार है और इस सम्बन्ध में यह सवाल उठता है कि प्राया तिब्बत चीन का उपनिवेश है कि नहीं और चूँकि वह चीन का उपनिवेश नहीं है तो उस हालत में हमें यह विचार करना होगा कि इस सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में उठाया जाय कि नहीं बहरहाल मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सवाल पर भी अभी विचार करने की जरूरत है कि हिन्दुस्तान को इस मामले में पड़ना चाहिये कि नहीं ।

जहाँ तक मेरे निजी मत का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सहानुभूति तिब्बत की जनता के साथ पूरी है और उनके साथ चीन की सरकार ने जो व्यवहार किया है मैं उसका समर्थन कर सकता हूँ । अब पूरी पूरी जानकारी हमें नहीं है कि तिब्बत में क्या स्थिति हुई है और किस स्थिति में चीन की सरकार ने वहाँ यह कार्यवाही की या नहीं की जनता न क्या किया इसको ठोक ठोक जानकारी हमें नहीं है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : प्रायः वहाँ स्थिति यह कर देखिये ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : वहाँ की जनता की बलपूर्वक दबाने की कोशिश की गई है और हो सकता है कि इस सिलसिले में माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया हो कि बहुत से आदमी वहाँ पर मारे गये लेकिन इतना स्पष्ट है कि वहाँ के जो धर्माध्यक्ष हैं और जो तिब्बती सरकार के प्रमुख हैं वह माननीय दलाई लामा हमारे देश में आगये हैं और मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को इसके लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि बावजूद इसके कि हमारे और चीन के जो मैत्री सम्बन्ध हैं उसमें दलाई लामा को भारत द्वारा शरण देने से धक्का नहुँचा है तो भी भारत सरकार ने उनका भारत में स्वागत किया । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में एक राष्ट्र को दूसरे राष्ट्र के एक धर्माध्यक्ष के साथ बर्ताव रखना चाहिये इस बात को मद्देनजर रख कर उनको हमने अपने देश में रहने की सुविधा प्रदान की है और हम इसके लिये भारत सरकार को बधाई देते हैं । दलाई लामा के साथ जो और बहुत से तिब्बती शरणार्थी हमारे देश में आ गये हैं उनका रहने की और अन्य सुविधायें दे कर भारत सरकार ने जनता के मन के मुताबिक काम किया है बावजूद इसके कि हमने सिर्फ गलतफहमी में या किसी बजह से चीन के साथ कुछ बिगाड़ सा कर लिया है । लेकिन फिर भी हम उचित और सही पक्ष से विचलित नहीं हुए और हम ने अपने कर्तव्य को निभाया और एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के धर्माध्यक्ष हमारे देश में आये और उन्हें हमने अपने देश में रहने का मौका दिया और अन्य भी आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान कीं । मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कर के हमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन इन सब चीजों के होते हुए भी हम चाहते हैं कि तिब्बत की जो स्थिति है उसकी कुछ छानबीन की जाये और उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी हासिल की जाये कि तिब्बत की जनता की क्या हालत है और तिब्बत की जनता क्या चाहती है इस बात की भी कुछ छानबीन की जाये । केवल अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र

में ही इस तिब्बत के प्रश्न को ले जाने से इस समस्या का समाधान सम्भव हो सकता था जो हम समझते हैं कि उस हालत में हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ सोचने विचारने की जरूरत नहीं थी और वह जल्दी से जल्दी यह तिब्बत का मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र में रख सकता था लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं है और क्या केवल संयुक्त राष्ट्र में यह प्रश्न ले जाने से तिब्बती जनता का जो प्रश्न है उसका कोई हल होने वाला है और अगर हल होने वाला नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को पूरी गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये, कानूनी दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये और फायदे की दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। जल्दबाजी में भा कर या किसी तरह की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर इस तरह का प्रश्न उठाना मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी उचित नहीं है और समयानुकूल नहीं है। इसलिये कानूनी दृष्टि में वहाँ की स्थिति की दृष्टि से और चूँकि यह एशिया का प्रश्न है और एशिया के और भी स्वतंत्र देश हैं और खास कर मैं ने अपने सशोधन में जिन वि: मैं मूव नहीं कर सका उसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए और यह कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस बात में अग्रिम भाग लिया है और एशिया में सम्मिलित जब कभी कोई प्रश्न आये तो यह उचित होगा कि एशिया के जो दूसरे स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र हैं उनमें आपस में विचार विमर्श हो और इस बात का जानने का प्रयत्न किया जाये कि आखिर उनकी भावना क्या है और उनका खयाल क्या है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये डिप्लोमैटिक स्तर पर कोशिश होना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सरकार और खास कर के हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोहोदय इस बात की जरूर कोशिश में होंगे कि इसको पोसकुरी और शान्तिमय तरीके से हल किया जाये और यदि ऐसा हो सके तो वह अच्छा हो होगा। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में जा कर और वहाँ पर इस को ले कर सम्बन्धित बहस खिड़ने से इस समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये तिब्बत की जो समस्या है उसका

समाधान करने के लिये शान्तिमय उपायों द्वारा और विशेष कर एशिया के जो अन्य स्वतंत्र देश हैं उनमें आपस में इस सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श करा जाये और यह देखा जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान को इस बारे में आगे कदम बढ़ाने चाहिये कि नहीं। जल्दबाजी में कोई कदम उठा लेना उचित नहीं होगा और इसलिये अभी मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

Dr. Gohokar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the resolution moved by Shri Vajpayee and the amendment that has been allowed by you are concerned, I do not think that Shri Vajpayee will be against my amendment. Because his main object in moving this resolution is to get this issue discussed in the United Nations General Assembly. So, whether Government wants to take this issue by themselves or not, when it comes up in the United Nations, I wish the Government should support this issue in the Assembly.

We have to look at this issue from quite a different point of view, because so many facts have come out now. The Dalai Lama is present in our country and he has explained so many facts. If you remember, in his statement of June 20th, he said that the 1951 agreement which was signed between Tibet and China was signed under duress and was signed at the point of the bayonet. The Tibetan representatives were compelled to sign it and they were threatened to if they did not sign it the Tibetan territory would be violated. Again, the seal which they used on this agreement was not a real seal. It was a fabricated one. So we have to look at this agreement from all these different points of view. The very fact that China thought it necessary to conclude an agreement with Tibet shows that China herself recognised the political position of Tibet. So, the agreement which was concluded in 1951, as has been shown by the Dalai Lama, was under duress and at the point of the bayonet. So, I feel

[Dr. Gobokar]

that the agreement cannot stand any more

Our Government which concluded an agreement in 1954 did not know all these facts. We took the 1951 agreement between Tibet and China to be true and at its face value we concluded the 1954 agreement. When we now know from the Dalai Lama that the 1951 agreement was under duress, we must look at our 1954 agreement from this point of view also. We have to review all our past positions taking into consideration these new facts. If the agreements of 1951 and 1954 do not stand and if we go to the historical background, then we find that as far back as 1906 when an Anglo-Chinese convention was held in Peking. In 1906 in this convention, the Chinese Government withdrew the suzerain right over Tibet and gave all those rights to the British Government who were then the rulers in India. This shows that China did not claim any sovereignty even in 1906. They only transferred the suzerain rights. They did not have the sovereign rights even in 1906. Whether any nation is existing or not, the test that could be applied to see whether it exists or not is the *de jure* and *de facto* aspects. Whatever *de jure* rights China had, were transferred in 1906. If we look to the position of the Government of Tibet, we find that it was generally self-governing. Or at the most, if somebody says some other power had suzerain rights over it, I might even say that it was autonomous to some extent, but we find that after 1906, China was never in possession of this Tibetan territory. So, the Chinese claim that they held some sort of claim over Tibet is wrong. I feel that from 1906 at least, Chinese cannot claim any sovereignty or suzerainty over Tibet.

It was from this convention of 1906 that India claimed some sort of concessions over Tibet. Even India did not claim any sovereignty, only certain concessions were given. You will

find that a treaty between India and Tibet was ratified in 1914, when China was never consulted. If China had any claims over Tibet, China would have been consulted then. But this never happened. This also shows that China did not object to the 1914 ratification, which was about the McMahon line.

With the Dalai Lama's statement, everything is clear. We must review our relations with Tibet in the light of these circumstances. In my amendment to the resolution of Shri Vajpayee, I have requested the Government to support this issue in the U.N. Assembly. Our Government, I learn, feel that it will be a sort of interference in the internal affairs of China. But I feel quite differently, because if we take all these facts and our relations and China's relations with Tibet from 1906, it is a question of Chinese intervention in the internal affairs of Tibet since 1951 and not otherwise. So when this issue is brought before the United Nations Assembly, I want our Government to support this issue.

If we do not take this issue to the U.N. Assembly, I am sure some other country, which is a member of the U.N., will surely bring this issue. Another point which I want to stress here is that we have been supporting China's membership in the U.N.O. I feel in the present circumstances, we must review the situation, because up till now we were friendly with China, but now our relations have been strained. So, we must look at this from a different point of view. It is said that if we take this issue and make China a member in the U.N.O. then China will act with some responsibility. But I feel that it is generally not so. We have found that in the case of South Africa, Russia and France also, though they are members of the U.N.O., they have not acted many times in accordance with the spirit of the U.N. Charter. So, I feel that even if China becomes a

member in the U.N., it will be of no use to us. I think with the position she will get in the U.N., she will try to wield her influence and carry pro-paganda against democratic countries. So, I feel that we should not any more champion this cause. With these words, I request the Government to support the Tibetan issue, if it comes before the United Nations General Assembly in the coming session.

16.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara). I oppose the motion moved by my esteemed friend, Shri Vajpayee, with so many emotion and passion, though with sincerity. We are in a very crucial stage in the history of the world and right in our own land we have been conquered by almost many countries of the world—the British, the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese the Moghuls, the Japanese and now even perhaps the Chinese may be threatening to invade our territory. China and India have been friends down the centuries. Chinese have come down here as travellers and I have heard from Chinese that they have read the stories of Chinese travellers about our great past. But the speech delivered by my hon. friend, His Highness, if it were to be implemented—unfortunately he is not in his seat—if, unfortunately, whatever he said is implemented, we shall make a bonfire of our friendship with China and we shall throw India into danger and every line of our frontiers will be in extreme danger. Today we had very reactionary speeches in this House. Just when the China lobby is being eliminated in the Congress of the United States of America, unwittingly a Chinese lobby is being built up in this very House. That we shall resolutely oppose. We shall also resolutely oppose if ever China were to touch an inch of our territory.

As Hon. Member: They have already done it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Prime Minister has stated that the Mac-Mohan line is by usage, by historical precedents and by agreement our border line. And we shall fight for that border line, whether it is the Chinese, the Russians, or the British, or the Americans. We shall not agree to have an inch of foreign domination in our land. We shall live and die for our country and only when we die shall we preserve our hard-won freedom. This Parliament shall fall to pieces if our freedom is gone. Gone are the days when we went to jail and when going to jail was an easy thing, or not so difficult. Now it is a very difficult thing to keep our freedom going, and the world has become so small. And yet His Highness, the Maharaja, whose adherents are partners in our administration of Orissa, makes a written speech on that question which is reactionary and which, if accepted, our border will crumble down to bits.

I ask my Chinese friends: are they prepared to invade India? I am sure in their heart of hearts they do not want to invade India. I ask my own people: are you prepared to go for a war with China? There are lobbies, whispers, suspicions and mistrust and so it is time that we take a full view, of the great policy enunciated by our Prime Minister, a policy which has been born down the ages for 2,000 years. We have tolerated every kind of man, whether they are Britishers or other foreigners. But if there is any incursion we will be up against it. As I said, I am also one of those who will not allow an inch of our land to be taken by any country.

But we must take note of another factor and that factor is that the Chinese people are also very inscrutable people. During the last two years I have been to London and Moscow. I have visited all the borders like the German-Polish border and the Turkish-Soviet border so much so when I met Mr. Gromyko,

[Shri Joachim Alva]

the Foreign Minister and Mr. Adnan Menderes, the Turkish Prime Minister, they said they do not generally permit others to speak about the rival countries: "we allow you to talk of Turkey" "we allow you to talk about Russia", because they felt that I was hailing from the land of the great Mahatma who brought peoples together.

When General Ayub Khan was here yesterday the whole event was overshadowed, though it was a historical event. When he came here I was the only Indian M.P. who was at the Palam airport. I went there as a journalist. And I may tell you frankly that General Ayub Khan is a different type of man, a man of few words, a man who nobly said: "forget and forgive" in one line

Are you going to war against the Chinese? What is China? Let us have a background of China. There was Manchu China and Sun Yat Sen's China. Then came the Red China. Then came the untouchable China that you know. Lastly came the rebellious China. You know what was Manchu China and Sun Yat Sen's China. Manchu China was exploited by the nations of Europe in a manner that the Chinese were worse than dogs. A few millionaires of ours in Bombay, made money when the Opium War was waged. Have you any idea as to how many rich men became richer in Bombay and are still millionaires in their mansions because they made money out of the Opium War when the Western powers thrust opium on the helpless Chinese? The Chinese were treated as dogs, were worse than Indians and worse than what we were under the British. Let us not forget that background. They are gallant and inscrutable race.

Through the kindness.... (Inter-
ruption), I am explaining their back-
ground. I am coming now.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least some
time.....

Shri Joachim Alva: Through the
kindness of.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least some-
times at certain intervals he should
look towards the Chair also.

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall not look
towards anybody else.

Through the kindness of an es-
teemed ambassador of ours, Dr.
Khosla, one of India's most popular
ambassadors abroad, I had a long
chat with one of America's ablest
ambassadors, Mr. Leslie Johnson, in
Prague sitting down at two o'clock in
the morning in October, 1957. Mr.
Leslie Johnson and Mr. Wang, the
Secretaries-General of the American
and Chinese Delegation respectively
at the Geneva Conference carried on
negotiations for the release of Amer-
ican prisoners. After hearing Mr.
Leslie Johnson, who is now U.S.A.
Ambassador in Thailand, I do not un-
derstand why the Chinese threw away
the chance of releasing just five or
six American prisoners. The Ameri-
cans, as I heard from Mr. Johnson—I
do not think I am giving away any
secret—were ready to go for a second
stage and the second stage might have
ended in the recognition of China by
the United States. But lo, the Chi-
nese built an iron wall and said, "We
shall not release these five or six
prisoners". For the sake of five or
six prisoners, world tension had been
kept up. When I heard the story
from the mouth of Mr. Leslie Johnson
as early as two o'clock in the morning
in Prague, I wondered where India
came, why India did not interfere and
brought the Chinese and the Ameri-
cans together and got those five pri-
soners released. That was human
consideration.

But today we do not need pedlars.
We do not need intermediaries to
bring China and us together. Today
we have to talk it round the table.
If you want to go to arms, by all
means go to arms, though we have
never been. But we are not going
to throw our precious liberty into

the dustbin by sudden freaks of anger and take away what we have given by the right hand. Seven times we have moved it in the forum of the United Nations. It does not matter if the resolution that is moved may be thrown to the wolves. But seven times we have moved in the United Nations that China be admitted. I say, China is still considered an untouchable in the U.N.O. Would you not feel it as a nation if you are the matters of this land and if you are not admitted to the club of the United Nations? If you are not admitted would you not feel it? There are rules of the club and if you are admitted to the club you are bound by the rules. To keep the Chinese out of it is an injustice and the sooner this is mended the better it is. Here we stand and sponsor a resolution that Nations but with the left hand we China be admitted to the United Nations but with the left hand we say that the Tibetan issue be taken up.

I was looking at the map of the world for El Salvador. I have nothing to say against El Salvador. El Salvador I could not locate in the map though I took the aid of my esteemed friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. I could not find El Salvador on the map. But in the year 1950 or so, a year after Red China declared independence, El Salvador moved that Tibet be discussed. I do not know anything about what His Highness the Jam Saheb said. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will say about it. But be assured that even though I am a practising Roman Catholic, I say that the record of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in China has not been altogether creditable. They have been pedlars. They have been the casinos. They have run even insurance company and what not—these missionaries. This is the way China was treated and that is how they became rebellious against everything. If they are coming down to our borders and if they are showing their strength we shall take it calmly and firmly. We have been

the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. We have been brought up during the last 50 years in the spirit of non-violence. I have seen the effect of that spirit of non-violence in the Chanceries of Europe and in the Capitals of Europe where people honour you for your foreign policy. If you are going to throw your foreign policy in the dustbin we shall not be honoured.

And what is it that Kingsley Martin say?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to take three or four minutes more. It is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two minutes.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir Kingsley Martin, Editor of the *New Statesman and Nation*, who visited Bhutan and Sikkim barely two years ago, wrote a long article on Tibet. If anybody wants I will hand over a copy of it to him. I bought a dozen copies of the *New Statesman*. Do you know what he said at the end of that article?

"They are fools indeed, whether in this country, America or in India who would be glad to see Nehru compelled to abandon Indian neutralism and come forth as a champion in the cold war."

These are the last lines in his article.

What do the Egyptians say? Al Ghamouria, the Government organ at Cairo, whose Editor had come to India recently, in its issue of April 20th says:

"China must respect the right of India to accept (Tibetan) refugees and India should prevent the Dalai Lama from making any statements insulting to China.... India is the biggest country following a policy of positive neutrality. Nothing will force her to change her position. It is better for China to win her than

[Shri Joachim Alva]

to push her into a bloc she does not wish to be in....India and China are neighbours and should live like good neighbours."

Lots of advices have come to us. Our Army has moved on. They know their business. After all, you and I cannot take arms. We may talk as much as we like. We have entrusted the defence of our country to our Defence Forces. The major business of our defence forces is to help the civil authority in distress and also to guard our frontiers and they are doing their job. But, the time will come when we will have to sit around a Table and discuss what is the effect. Remember, we in India are also disturbed that the Chinese have not said a word about Kashmir. Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev, when they were in Kashmir, made an unequivocal declaration that Kashmir belongs to India. We have not heard anything from the Chinese. If we are the friends of the Chinese, let us tell them that we expect the Chinese, like the Russians to say that Kashmir belongs to us. If they have been nibbling Ladakh little by little, let us not forget that we are the inheritors of power from the British. What did the British do in Tibet? My hon. friend His Highness the Maharaja could not.....(The time bell rings) ...Only two more lines, Sir.

What did the British do in Tibet, just in this century?

"We killed several thousands of the brave ill-armed men; and as the story of the fighting is not always pleasant reading, I think it right, before describing the punitive side of the expedition, to make it quite clear that military operations were unavoidable—that we were drawn into the vortex of war against our will by the folly and obstinacy of the Tibetans."

This is by Mr. Candler in his book, *Unveiling of Lhasa*. He participated

in the Young husband Expedition into Lhasa. He also described his horror at the squalor, the dirt and the cruelty that the British found in Tibet. No doubt, he says, the Lamas employed "spiritual terrorism" to maintain their system of rule and justified it by their own dread of an age of materialism and reason.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must resume his seat now.

Shri Joachim Alva: One more sentence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; I have rung the bell three times. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Joachim Alva: With these few words, I oppose the motion that the matter be referred to the United Nations General Assembly.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, this Resolution purports to refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations and I welcome this Resolution wholeheartedly.

In the context of this, the question that is naturally asked is, under what provision we refer this Tibetan issue to the U.N.O. A very wide issue is involved in it. We find there is a flagrant violation of the human rights enunciated in the Universal Declaration adopted by the U.N.O. on the 10th December, 1948. The basic human rights constitute the Bible of the civilised world. China, by adopting the law of the jungle subjugating the people of Tibet to a reign of blood and terror, has not only violated the fundamental principles of the Declaration, but has also outraged the conscience of the civilised world. At the same time, I feel there is a violation of the Bandung spirit, a spirit that tried to create an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and understanding among the nations of the world and a spirit that has been so carefully nurtured by our Prime Minister into a positive philosophy.

There are 30 articles in the Declaration. I do not want to analyse each one of them against the background of the Chinese action in Tibet. But, I take a particular article of it, that is article 3 which says:

"Everybody has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Events today under Chinese authority in Tibet of murder and naked barbarism in that country only prove it to the hilt that this very human right is soaked in blood and that is the blood of innocent people in that small country. I can substantiate what I have said elaborately from the report of the International Commission of Jurists that was recently published in Geneva. I can just tell you that there is unabashed gangsterism stalking the land from one end to the other. And with the invasion of the country by Chinese forces, the debacle is complete. Tibet today appears to me to be vast slaughter-house.

I would just refer you to the press conference at Mussoorie on the 20th June 1959. where a question was asked by a journalist in the following terms:

"An Indian report filed with the International Commission of Jurist: says that 65,000 Tibetans have been killed in fighting with Chinese occupation forces since 1956. Is that correct?"

And the Dalai Lama said:

"The number of Tibetans killed in fighting the Chinese occupation forces since 1956 is actually more than the Indian report."

This shows that more than 65,000 people were killed in Tibet since 1956.

It is on this specific issue, namely the violation, the naked violation of the human rights enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the U.N.O that we can bring

this matter before them or refer the Tibetan issue to the U.N.O and thus justify the moral heights that we have attained today in the eyes of the world.

It is not that alone; there is a *prima facie* case of genocide against China. There are positive instances to prove that there has been indiscriminate air attack on the innocent people not actually engaged in hostilities.

Now, may I draw your attention to the fact that the contracting parties to the genocide convention of 1948 undertook to prevent and punish genocide, a crime against the law of nations? This makes it obligatory on all the nations who participated in that convention that whenever there is a case of genocide in the world, they should bring it to the notice of the parent organisation, that is, the United Nations Organisation. A moral responsibility devolves on India as well, which was a party to that convention. When there is a clear case of genocide in Tibet, it devolves on us to bring this to the notice of the U.N.O.

In this connection, I would just like to quote the appeal made by the International Commission of Jurists, which says:

"The Commission, therefore, earnestly hopes that this matter will be taken up by the United Nations. For, what at the moment appears to be attempted genocide may become the full act of genocide."

There can be another argument also, and this is very often advanced. People say that this is an internal problem of China, and we should not have anything to do with it. *The People's Daily* of China also claims it; that also claims sovereign rights over Tibet. It says:

"The People's Republic of China enjoys full sovereignty over the Tibetan region....there

[Shri Hem Barua]

can be no doubt whatever about this, and no interference by any foreign country or by the United Nations under whatever pretext or in whatever form will be tolerated"

This claim to sovereign rights is an anachronism, it is historically untenable, and it does not have any historical foundation whatsoever

During centuries of relation between China and Tibet, whether relations of peace or of war, no Chinese Government have ever claimed the right to sovereignty over Tibet. That is also a fact. Now, the very fact that China was forced to enter into an agreement with Tibet shows that Tibet was independent, it shows positively that China did not enjoy sovereign rights over Tibet.

The preamble of the agreement states

"The Central People's Government appointed representatives with full powers to conduct talks on a friendly basis with the delegates with full powers of the local Government of Tibet"

The very words of the preamble prove that it is an agreement not between a paramount country and a subordinate country but between two sovereign States

After the Second World War started, after the Far Eastern debacle in 1943, China wanted to establish means of communication through Tibet, but Tibet denied those rights to China and maintained her autonomy or rather independence

I want to quote a despatch sent by the Head of the Far Eastern Department of the British Foreign Office to the Counsellor of the American Embassy in London. That was on 7th August 1942. It says

"In fact, the Tibetans not only claim to be but actually are an independent people, and they have in recent years fought successfully to maintain this freedom against Chinese attempts at domination"

I can justify it by reference to Shri Nehru's book *Glimpses of World History*. There he says about China

"So China lost Manchuria and much else, and Japan continued to threaten the rest of the country. Tibet was independent"

This is on page 842 of that book

The sovereign right of China over Tibet and the subsequent agreement of 1951 were effected under the threat of bayonets and bullets. Therefore, it cannot be an internal problem of China alone. It is an international problem. I feel that China has to be contained because of the recent border incidents. There is some design on their part. I know there is a booklet by Mao Tse-Tung where he says that there should be a Federation of the Mongoloid people who are on the periphery of China, people who live on this periphery of the Himalayas all belong to the Mongoloid group of people. There is a pointed reference made by Chou En-Lai when he said in April last that there are 'undetermined frontiers with our southern neighbours'. At the same time, they have not yet ratified the agreement under which the MacMahon Line was drawn up in 1914.

All these facts show that they have certain designs here. I would say that there was recently at the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Conference in Warsaw a reference by a Russian representative, Govkin, in which he said positively that the fault lay with India and did not lie with China.

These are the things. We have to view the entire problem in the context of these developments. When we view the entire problem in the context of these developments, we feel that liberty is butchered, freedom is slaughtered—Tibet is a vast slaughterhouse, as I have already said—and all sense of human values are sacrificed at the altar of expansionism, and

there is a threat to the security and solidarity of our borders as well.

All these things call for a ready reference of the Tibetan issue to the UNO and such action will be justified.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Government of India can neither raise the question of Tibet nor support it if it is raised by someone else in the United Nations Organisation. The agreement between China and Tibet has no validity in the eyes of international law, because Tibet is not an international personality.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) It is an independent country.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: We have also endorsed this position by saying that Tibet is an integral part of China and that China's sovereignty exists over Tibet.

The division between North Korea and South Korea was recognised by the United Nations Organisation. Tibetan autonomy, on the other hand, has never been recognised by either the United Nations Organisations or the League of Nations or by any other international organisation. Tibet can become independent if Russia and America invade China. As long as this condition is not fulfilled, Tibet can never become free.

Therefore, it is futile to raise the question of Tibet in the United Nations Organisation. An anti-Communist front cannot be formed by raising the question of Tibet in the United Nations Organisation. Any new anti-Communist front, if formed, will go the way of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. Russia and America have started embracing each other. Any conflict between India and China will jeopardise the interests of the black and the coloured races in general,

and of India and China in particular more of India than of China, because China has become a nuclear power. Any conflict between India and China will facilitate a political settlement between Russia and America on terms advantageous to the latter. Similarly, any collaboration between India and America will lead to the same result.

If we antagonise China on the question of Tibet, Russia will support Pakistan on the question of Kashmir. Let us try to liberate Kashmir first before we talk of Tibet. For Heaven's sake stop talking about Tibet. The threat of the establishment of the Karachi-Peking-Moscow axis looms large on the horizon. Russia is with China on the question of Tibet. Let there be no mistake about it. There are people who think that Russia is giving only routine support to China on the question of Tibet. I differ from this view. It will be a political blunder of the gravest magnitude to antagonise China at this hour when the threat of a political settlement between Russia and America leading to the establishment of white hegemony over the black and coloured races looms large on the horizon.

The central problem of international politics is not that of a conflict either between Russia and America or between communism and democracy. It is one of conflict between the black and coloured races on the one side and the white races on the other. The menace of white hegemony can be liquidated by the integration of Russia with the Afro-Asian land mass. Russia can be integrated with the Afro-Asian land mass if India and China are integrated into one political unit. The alternative to the integration of India and China into one political unit is the division of the world either between Russia and America or between Russia and China.

An Hon Member: In case of integration who will be the Prime Minister?

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly):
Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: Sovereign nation States have become obsolete. The status quo cannot be maintained by any strategem whatsoever. I do not give my support to the cult of self-determination. It led to the outbreak of the Second World War (Interruptions). The Second World War was fought at the altar of Polish independence. Where is Poland now? And, was the independence of Poland worth the price paid? Poland led to the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

An Hon. Member: What about Tibet?

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: One thing leads to another. A war between India and China may be the result of our championing the cause of Tibetan autonomy. A war between India and China may lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war on a global scale.

President Wilson championed the cause of self-determination. The result was the outbreak of the Second World War. We also championed the cause of self-determination. The result was the vivisection of India.

17 hrs.

Military security is not possible in a world of sovereign Nation States. India, China, Russia, America, England, France and Germany feel threatened by one another. All nation States are enemies of one another by virtue of the imperatives of power politics, in a world of anarchy. There are no permanent friend or enemies. All big nation States are gangsters and small nation States are just like prostitutes. They either go with the highest bidder... (Interruptions.) or are liquidated by force of arms. A full-fledged settlement between India, China and Russia will facilitate the achievement of the goal of (Interruptions.) a world government which is

the only solution of the problems of insecurity.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): On a point of order, Sir. Issues of high international importance are being discussed and the manner in which the hon. speaker is speaking is most reprehensible... (Interruptions.)

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: I am sorry that my friend has not been able to follow me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has finished his speech, I suppose.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: Let me have a few minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Resolution moved by the hon. Member appears to be a fairly simple one, simply worded. But as the course of this debate has shown, behind that Resolution lie high international issues and big problems with big consequences. Now, I suppose everyone in this House has a feeling of the deepest sympathy at the sufferings of the Tibetan people. There is no doubt about that. As everyone knows, we have given refuge and asylum not only to the Dalai Lama but to nearly 13,000 others. In fact we have given refuge to everyone who came. I cannot remember the case of a single person whom we denied refuge in this case, in regard to Tibet. That itself was evidence of our feelings in this matter.

But feeling apart, our sympathy for the Tibetans apart, what exactly should we do about it? What exactly should we do even, let us say, to give expression to those feelings of sympathy? Some hon. Members have delivered rather brave speeches as to the evil deeds perpetrated by other countries. It is easy enough to talk about them and it is easy enough to

find many faults in the ways the countries behave. But, if a country like India has to function, we have to function in a mature way, in a considered way, in a way which at least promises some kind of results. It is absolutely—I should say respectfully—pointless for us to make brave gestures and it is worse than pointless if these brave gestures react and rebound on us and injure us or injure the cause which we seek to promote.

So far as this question of Tibet is concerned, we may look at it from many points of view: historical, cultural and other contacts with India, China, etc. It is a long and chequered history and one need not go into it. When a country has had a long and chequered history, it supplies enough material for any party to support any claim. The Chinese claim that Tibet was subject to their sovereignty or suzerainty—I do not know what word they use—for hundreds of years. The Tibetans claim that they were independent for many periods except when they were forced into some kind of subservience. Now, really this may be interesting to the historical students, but it does not help us. It is a fact, of course, that for a period of 40 years or so, for all practical purposes, ever since the Manchu Dynasty fell or a little after that, Tibet was practically independent; even so not hundred per cent, even so China never gave up her claim. But in effect it was independent.

As I said, it does not help us very much. Of course, if this question arose in the International Court of Justice at the Hague—of course, it will not; such questions do not arise there because national States do not take them there and China, anyhow, has nothing to do with the International Court of Justice at the Hague—they might consider all these questions.

The two or three main considerations are that internationally considered, Tibet has not been considered

as an independent country. It has been considered an autonomous country but under the suzerainty or sovereignty of China. That was the case before India became independent, with the United Kingdom, with Russia—not only the Soviet Union but the Czarist Russia previous to that—and these were the main countries concerned. The rest of the world did not pay the slightest attention to Tibet except that it was some kind of a land of mystery.

That being so, when India became independent and we inherited more or less the position as it was in British days, both the advantages and the disadvantages of it, well, for a moment we carried on. We did not like many things there—I mean to say the extra-territorial privileges that we have there which certainly were relics of British Imperialism in Tibet. We did not like that particularly, but we were too busy for the first year or two to interfere with anything.

Then came this Chinese incursion or invasion into Tibet. At no time had we denied Chinese overlordship of Tibet, you might call it what you like. That has been the position all along. Even in recent years we have not denied it. Even after independence, even before the People's Government of China came there we had not denied it. In fact, we had somewhat functioned as if we accepted it.

Now, when this came we had to face a difficult situation in law, and constitutionally speaking we could not say anything because of the position we had accepted and the world had accepted. Nevertheless, we were rather pained and upset at the way things were happening, armies marching, and what appeared to be a forcible conquest and occupation of Tibet. We sent some notes in those days, some one or two notes politely worded, expressing the hope that this question would be peacefully solved. I am afraid, the replies we got from the Chinese Government were not equally politely worded at that time. I am speaking from memory...

An Hon. Member: That is a fact.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a fact. I am talking about the sequence of events; that I am speaking from memory.

Then, a country, El Salvador, a member of the United Nations sponsored some kind of a motion on Tibet in the United Nations. It was a motion for the inclusion of the item on the agenda of the General Assembly and with it was a draft resolution condemning, what they called, the unprovoked aggression in Tibet and suggesting the appointment of a committee to study the appropriate measures to be taken.

Now, there was some discussion on this question of the inclusion of the item on the agenda. The representative of India, and I believe the representative in this particular case was the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, pleaded that this matter might be settled peacefully and it would be better not to take it up in this way. He added, I believe, that we had received some assurances from the Chinese Government that they wanted to settle it peacefully by negotiation, and therefore the inclusion of this item on the agenda be adjourned. This suggestion was supported by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, Soviet Union, and for its own reasons no doubt, even by what might be called Kuomintang China in Formosa. The item was postponed. The postponement was agreed to.

On what basis did the Jamsaheb say that we had received assurances from the Chinese Government? I am sorry I have not got the exact papers with me, but so far as I can remember, we had received a message from the Chinese Government in answer to our representations and to our requests to the effect that they wanted to settle it by negotiation and in a peaceful way. In fact, I think they

had stopped the march of their army somewhere near the eastern borders of Tibet.

Also, some representatives of the Tibetan Government sent by the Dalai Lama were to proceed to Peking to discuss this matter. In those days, until quite recently, the easiest and simplest way for a person going from Lhasa to Peking was via India. It was much more difficult to go via the Gobi desert and all that. In fact, even after the People's Government of China came into power, on several occasions they sent their representatives or their other people via India to Tibet. It was simpler: from Calcutta right up to Gangtok in Sikkim and through Nathu La onwards. The Tibetan representatives, on their way to Peking, came to Delhi. It was more or less natural. Also, I suppose, they wanted to consult us. This happened ten years ago, and I have no very clear recollection of the sequence of events. I know they remained in Delhi for rather a long time; why exactly it was not clear to me. Anyhow they did. It was this sequence of events that led us to make that suggestion in the United Nations, and the matter was not discussed.

Afterwards, as a matter of fact, there was no proper negotiation with the team that the Tibetans sent. Long before they reached Peking, the other developments took place in Tibet. I think the Chinese army started marching again and the Dalai Lama and his representatives came to an agreement with them. Maybe, of course, the agreement might have been under compulsion of events, under pressure, but it was an agreement signed on behalf of the Dalai Lama, etc.

May I say this in this connection? The hon. Member Shri Vajpayee stated that the Dalai Lama came to the 17-point agreement with China because of certain assurances that I gave him and further that this was after the Chinese Prime Minister's

visit to India. He has got these things rather mixed up. There was no question of my giving any assurance, and the Chinese Prime Minister had not come to India and I had not gone to China. I had not met the Chinese Prime Minister at the time of this so-called 17-point agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama's Government, whatever it was. So, the question of any assurances from us does not come in at all. The only thing that we accepted was—based on the message received from the Chinese Government—what the Jamsaheb said in the United Nations Security Council, namely, that the Chinese said they wanted a peaceful settlement of this question and on the basis of that, it was not considered.

After that, there was this 17 point agreement in which some stress was laid on the autonomy of Tibet. Again it would be wrong to say that this stress on autonomy was included there because of our pressure and our desire. Certainly, it was our desire undoubtedly but when the agreement was concluded we were not there, we were not asked to express our opinion. It was between the Chinese Government and the Tibetans. So it is not correct to say that they had given us an assurance which they broke later.

What happened was that, several years afterwards, when Premier Chou En-lai came here, we had talks about Tibet and the Dalai Lama too was here at that time. The talks I believe were really initiated by Premier Chou En-lai and he wanted to explain to me—he did explain—what their position was in regard to Tibet, not because he was answering some charge made by me or because he thought that it was incumbent on him to do so, but because he felt—I take it—that we had friendly relations and he had to try to convince me of China's position and case.

He began by telling me that Tibet had always been a part of the Chinese State, 'always' meaning for hundreds and hundreds of years. Occasionally

when China was weak, that sovereignty was not exercised properly, but he said Tibet had always been a part of Chinese State. That was his case. He further added but Tibet is not China proper. It is part of the Chinese State. It is not the Hun people there. Chinese are the Hun people, but these are the Mongols, Manchus, Tibetans, etc. Tibet, he said, is not a province of China. It is an autonomous region of the Chinese State and we want to respect that autonomy. That is what he told me. In fact, he went on to say that some people imagined that we want to thrust communism on Tibet. That is absurd, because the Tibetans socially speaking, are so backward that communism is very far from the Tibetan state of affairs now. But he said, certainly it is a very backward State and we want to make them progress socially, economically, etc.

Even then that is, three years ago, some trouble had started internally in Tibet or rather on the eastern border of Tibet particularly in an area which was not in Tibet proper, but it was Tibetan really in population—the Kham area which was on the eastern border of Tibet but inhabited by Tibetans. The portion had been incorporated in China a little while ago. I forget when—not now anyway, but previous to all this. The Tibetans there, the Khampas, did not take kindly to certain Chinese measures, because although the Chinese Government left Tibet proper more or less untouched in the sense of any so-called land reforms or any other reforms politically they held Tibet firmly. But they did not interfere—that is what Premier Chou En-lai told me. "We do not wish to interfere, let them gradually develop themselves." But in this eastern part which was considered a part of China—they treated it as a part of China—this ultimately led to the Khampa rebellion there, a kind of guerilla rebellion, which had already lasted for a fair time a year or more, when Premier Chou En-lai came here three years ago. We did not discuss that. But he referred to it and said we do not wish,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

to interfere with the Tibetans, with their internal structure, internal autonomy, social custom, religion or anything; but we would not, of course, tolerate rebellion and foreign interference etc. Well, I do not know what he meant or thought when he said foreign interference or imperialist interference, but I find that they had some kind of a kink in their minds, not so much, I think, of India having anything to do with it, but of foreign countries, United Kingdom or America somehow making incursions into Tibet, because they had got those countries in their mind. They have not quite realised that the United Kingdom has absolutely no interest in Tibet since they left India. They just cannot reach it. They have no means, no representative there, they have nobody there even to give them any news. And, to my knowledge, neither has the United States, in fact. The only representative in Tibet of any other country is that of India, the Consul-General, probably the Soviet Union also, possibly also Mongolia. But what I meant to say was there were no Europeans or Americans. Anyhow this is what he told me the rebellion is going on. So, we had this talk and you may call it what you like. But it was more an explanation to me. It was not some kind of an assurance extracted by me from Premier Chou En-lai. I say this because people might say oh, you did this because of that guarantee given to you. It was not a guarantee in that sense. It was certainly something which, when I heard, pleased me, about the autonomy of Tibet etc. But I have no business to call him to account saying "you guaranteed and you are not doing it", in that sense, though I must say that I was pained when, because of other developments, the structure of the autonomy broke down completely.

Well, this internal revolt in Tibet gradually spread month after month, year after year. It spread slowly from the east westwards. And I have personally little doubt that the great majority of Tibetans, even though they

did not during this period participate in it, sympathised with it; I have no doubt about it. And that is for obvious reasons, not on any high grounds but for the simple reason that the Tibetans, like others, have a strong nationalist sense, and they resented those whom they considered outsiders coming in and upsetting their life and all the structure in which they lived. So, this spread and then other things happened.

One need not go into the detailed history but the trouble in Lhasa itself, partly of course, I think, may have been caused by various activities of the Chinese governors. Where a ruler, an outsider, an alien ruler has to deal with the population which is not friendly, well, the relationship can well be imagined. It is not a healthy relationship. The ruler is afraid, the people are afraid, both of each other. And when fear governs the relations of two parties, it is likely to lead to bad results. In fact, wherever a country is a subject country, that is an unhealthy relationship. Well, that led to this upheaval in Tibet and the Dalai Lama's flight from Lhasa, coming to India and so on and so forth. After that I have no accurate news of what has happened.

I think we may broadly say that there has been strong military pressure on several parts of Tibet and the Tibetans enjoy far from autonomy under the military government there. It may be that the stories that we hear about happenings inside Tibet are exaggerated, because most of the stories inevitably come from refugees, and refugees, however good they may be, having suffered themselves, are apt to give rather a coloured picture, and the picture is not of what they have seen or what they have heard. So, it goes on increasing. So, it may be that the stories are exaggerated. But as a responsible person I cannot repeat those stories till I have some kind of a proof. But whether they are exaggerated or not there can be little doubt that a great deal has happened in Tibet which is deplorable and that the people of Tibet have suffered much.

and that it can certainly not be said that it is a happy family living together.

17.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Previously when this matter came up before this House I said that our approach to these problems was governed by two or three factors. Among these I mentioned two—our sympathy for the Tibetan people and our desire to maintain friendly relations with China. Now that may appear to be something contradictory and it does in the present context slightly contradict each other. That is the difficulty of the situation. But that does not get away from our basic approach which is governed by these two factors. The third factor, of course, is and always will be the integrity of India and the freedom of India. It is our first duty to protect that.

Why do I say that? Because I want to repeat that any step that we may take now cannot be taken in a huff, if I may say so, because we are angry and we do something regardless of the consequences of that step. We work not only in the present but for the future—for the distant future. I have always thought that it is important, even essential if you like, that these two countries of Asia, India and China, should have friendly and as far as possible co-operative relations. It is a remarkable fact of history—and I do not think you will find it duplicated elsewhere at any time—that during these two thousand years of relationship between India and China they have not had any kind of military conflict. It has been a cultural relationship. It has been to some extent a trade relationship. It has been a religious association. Throughout these long periods, they were not passive countries. They were active, positive countries. They went in those days, not like the later days in India when we did become a passive, inert country, tied down by caste and do not cross the seas and do not touch this man and do not see that man—that type of country we developed—our

people went on adventures. They went all over the south eastern seas. They established colonies. They established, not imperialist colonies, but independent colonies. In fact the effect of India all over the south eastern region was tremendous. You see it today. So also was the effect of China there. So these two great big powerful countries were constantly meeting and yet there was no conflict. It is a remarkable fact of history. Certainly nowhere in Europe will you find such a thing or, for the matter of that, in Asia.

Now it seemed to me that in the future it would be a tragedy not only for India, and possibly for China, but for Asia and the world if we develop some kind of permanent hostility. Naturally friendship does not exist if you are weak and if you are looked down upon as a weak country. Friendship cannot exist between the weak and the strong, between a country that is trying to bully and the other who accepts to be bullied. Whether it is an individual or a group or a country that does not happen. It is only when people are more or less equal, when people respect each other that they are friends. So also nations. But subject to that we did work for the friendship of India and China. May I say that in spite of all that has happened and is happening today, that is still our objective and we shall continue to work for it. That does not mean that we should surrender in anything that we consider right or that we should hand over bits of territory of India to China to please them. That is not the way to be friends with anybody or to maintain our dignity or self-respect. But, in the long run, it is of importance for these two great countries, whatever their internal structures and policies might be, to be friends.

I know that, sometimes, it is difficult to feel friendly when one hears things that irritate, that anger, when we see that our people have not been treated even courteously, when we receive communications from the

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Chinese Government, which are singularly lacking in even ordinary politeness. All that is irritating. But, then, it is easy enough for any one to get angry and irritated. It is necessary for people who hold responsible positions not to allow themselves to be irritated, certainly to maintain the dignity of the country and the continuity of our policy too.

Many people charge us "What about your famous Panch Sheel, where are those five principles, dead and gone and buried or cremated?" Call it whatever you like. That indicates a completely wrong approach to this question. What is Panch Sheel? Panch Sheel or the five principles,—they did not become principles because they were embodied in a treaty between India and China—they stand by themselves, principles of international relationship which we hold to be correct and we shall hold to them even if all the world says 'no' to them. Of course, it is obvious that if the other party does not agree to them, that relationship does not subsist. The principles remain true all the same. When people are wise enough, they come back to them. Therefore there is no question of Panch Sheel failing. It may be, if you like, the question of India failing or China failing. But, the principles remain. This is the outlook.

If you will permit me to go slightly outside the purview of this Resolution, we have to face certain difficult situations on our borders and elsewhere—the treatment accorded to our people in Tibet by the Chinese authorities. I may inform the House that the first thing that I do every morning is to open a bunch of telegrams, a pretty big bunch. I should imagine that in every bunch there are at least five or six dealing with this affair either from Peking or Lhasa or Gyantse or Yatung, just the latest happenings, the

latest developments. Of course, the telegrams we get from Gyantse, Yatung and Lhasa cannot tell us about the happenings in Tibet, because they have no communication with the rest of Tibet. They can only see more or less round about the Consulate or the Trade agency and tell us what are the happenings today. There are petty problems arising. Almost every morning, usually, at least, I start the day not in a too pleasant mood, because of these messages. I try to overcome that. I am getting accustomed to some extent to do that.

We have got to deal with these difficult problems these border incidents. If anyone asks me, as they sometimes do, what do the border incidents indicate frankly, I do not know what might be in the minds of the other party whether it is just local aggressiveness, or just to show us our place, if I may use a colloquial phrase, so that we may not get uppish or whether it is something deeper. I do not know.

I might inform the House that only last evening we received a fairly long reply from the Chinese Government. That is a reply to the protest I had sent a few days ago about these incidents on the North East Frontier border. It is a fairly long reply. It will, naturally, require very careful consideration. But, broadly speaking, the reply is a repudiation of our charge that they had come on our territory, that they had started firing on our patrol there and charging us with having come on their territory and having opened fire on them—that is, complete conflict in the facts, reversal of the facts here.

An Hon. Member: Reversal of the MacMahon Line

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, we shall examine that reply carefully because it is a long and more or less argued note, with lots of places mentioned and other things. And we shall send them a reply fairly soon, that is, in the next two or three days.

May I also repeat what I said here that before this House rises in this session, I hope to place a White Paper before the House containing correspondence between the Chinese Government and our Government ever since the treaty between India and China in regard to Tibet, that is, during the last five years, so that the House may have the background of what has been happening?

Now, all this is there. We have, on the one hand, naturally to protect our borders. And when I say that, I want to hold myself and somewhat restrain my powerful reactions so as not to go too far, in, let us say, military measures and the like, because, when nations get excited and all their prestige is involved, then, step by step, they are driven often in wrong directions. So we try, at any rate, to balance balance in the sense of a firm policy where we think we are in the right, nevertheless, with always a door open to accommodation, a door open to a settlement, wherever this is possible.

Broadly speaking, in regard to this border, that is, the border incidents, as I have just mentioned, they say that we have committed aggression. Now, it is a question of fact, whether this village or that village or this little strip of territory is on their side or on our side. Normally, wherever these are relatively petty disputes, well, it does seem to me rather absurd for two great countries or two small countries immediately to rush at each other's throat and to decide whether

two miles of territory are on this side or on that side, and especially, two miles of territory in the high mountains, where nobody lives. But where national prestige and dignity is involved it is not the two miles of territory, it is the nation's dignity and self-respect that become involved in it. And, therefore, this happens. But I do not wish, in so far as I can, to press the issue so far that there is no escape for either country because their national dignities, are involved, except a recourse to arms. That is not, I hope.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: What is the boundary, according to the latest report? What is the boundary which they have indicated according to the latest reply that we have received from them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I say that without a large map, all kinds of little things about villages and all that? The present dispute about that matter is relatively a small matter whether it may be two miles this side or that side is not a very big thing, but I do not know what their map is, here, there and elsewhere. So far as I am concerned, I have often stated how our frontier from the Burma border right up to the Bhutan border is the MacMahon Line, we hold by that.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Do they

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Please allow me to continue. Please do not attach too much importance to what appears in the newspapers. I speak with a little greater authority on this subject.

That is the MacMahon line, and we hold by it, and we think it is highly objectionable, highly improper for the

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Chinese Government to go on issuing maps colouring half of the North Eastern Frontier Agency, one-third of Assam and one-third of Bhutan as if they belong to China. That is really an affront. I can understand something happening for a little while, and some mistake, but a continuing thing, to be told year after year for ten years that 'Oh, well, we shall look into it when we have leisure' is not a good enough answer. That is so.

But having accepted broadly the MacMahon line, I am prepared to discuss any interpretation of the MacMahon line, minor interpretation here and there,—that is a different matter—not these big chunks but the minor interpretation whether this hill is there or this little bit is on that side or this side, on the facts, on the maps, on the evidence available. That I am prepared to discuss with the Chinese Government. I am prepared to have any kind of conciliatory, mediatory process to consider this. I am prepared to have arbitration of any authority agreed to by the two parties about those minor rectifications, where they are challenged by them or by us, whichever the case may be. That is a different matter. I say this because I do not take up that kind of narrow attitude that whatever I say is right and whatever the other person says is wrong. But the broad MacMahon Line has to be accepted and so far as we are concerned, it is there and we accept it.

The position about Ladakh is somewhat different. The MacMahon Line does not go there. That is governed by ancient treaties over a hundred years old between the then ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Gulab Singh, who was a feudatory of the Sikh ruler of the Punjab at the time—this was in the thirties of the 19th century—on the one side, there was the treaty of 1842 and on the other side, the ruler of Lhasa and the representative of the Emperor of China, which resulted in Ladakh being recognised as a part of Kashmir State.

Now, nobody has challenged that. Nobody challenges it now. But the actual boundary of Ladakh with Tibet was not very carefully defined. It was defined to some extent by British officers who went there. But I rather doubt if they did any careful survey. They marked the line. It has been marked all along in our maps. They did it. As people do not live there, by and large, it does not make any difference. It did not make any difference. At that time, nobody cared about it.

Now, the question arose. We are prepared to sit down and discuss those minor things. But discuss it on what terms? First, treaties, existing maps etc. Secondly, usage, what has been the usage all these years. Thirdly, geography. By geography, I mean physical features like water-sheds, ridge of a mountain, not a bit of plain divided up. Those are convenient features for international boundaries.

I have gone out of my way to refer to these various matters in connection with this Resolution which deals with a simpler issue. Coming back to this particular Resolution, quite apart from the sympathy which the hon. Mover and some other hon. Members feel for the Tibetans, if we take an action, it should be justifiable in law and in constitution and we should hope for some results, some results which will help us to achieve the objective aimed at.

Looking at it from the point of view of justification, the United Nations may come into the picture for two reasons. One is, violation of human rights and the other, aggression. Now, violation of human rights applies to those who have accepted the Charter of the United Nations, in other words, those members of the United Nations who have accepted the Charter. Strictly speaking, you cannot apply the Charter to people who have not accepted the Charter, who have not been allowed to come into the United Nations.

Secondly, if you talk about aggression, aggression is by one sovereign independent State on another. As I told you, in so far as world affairs are concerned, Tibet has not been acknowledged as an independent State for a considerable time, even long before this happened—much less after. Therefore, it is difficult to justify aggression.

Now, you may say that these may be rather legal pleas. But I am merely pointing out a constitutional aspect of and the difficulties and the procedures involved.

Then, I come to a certain practical aspect. And that is what good will it achieve? Suppose we get over the legal quibbles and legal difficulties. It may lead to a debate in the General Assembly or the Security Council wherever it is taken up, a debate which will be an acrimonious debate, an angry debate, a debate which will be after the fashion of cold war. Having had the debate what then will the promoters of that debate and that motion do? Nothing more. They will return home. After having brought matters to a higher temperature, fever heat, they will go home. They have done their duty because they can do nothing else.

Obviously, nobody is going to send an army to Tibet or China. If that was not done in the case of Hungary which is in the heart of Europe and which is more allied to European nations, it is fantastic to think they will move in that way in Tibet. Obviously not. So, all that will happen is an expression of strong opinion by some other countries denying it and the matter being raised to the level of cold war—brought into the domain of cold war—and probably producing reactions on the Chinese Government which are more adverse to Tibet and the Tibetan people than even now. So, the ultimate result is no relief to the Tibetan people but something the reverse of it.

The question, both from the constitutional and the legal point of view, is not clear. In fact, persons who have

examined it think that it is difficult to bring it there. And, from the practical point of view also there is no good result. Then, what exactly is the purpose of taking that subject, except maybe to satisfy some kind of urge to show sympathy or to show that we are angry. I can understand that urge certainly. But we must not allow the urge to take the reins into its hands and take us away with it to unknown regions and dangerous regions. Therefore, I am unable to accept this resolution and I would suggest to the House also not to accept it.

श्री बाबुपेयी (बलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में सदन में जो कुछ भी कहा गया है उसे मैं ने गौर से देखा है। जिन सदस्यों ने उसका समर्थन किया है मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन जिन्होंने उसका विरोध किया है उनको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं उनके दृष्टिकोण को ठीक तरीके से समझ नहीं सका।

तिब्बत की समस्या हमारे सामने है। पहली बार जब तिब्बत का ब्रह्म सयुक्त राष्ट्र सब में उठा तो जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है हमारे प्रतिनिधि ने उस समय यह भाषा प्रकट की थी कि तिब्बत की समस्या शान्ति के साथ चीन के द्वारा वार्ता से हल हो जायेगी लेकिन पिछले नौ साल का इतिहास इस बात का प्रमाण है कि तिब्बत की समस्या को शान्ति से हल करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया। चीन ने तिब्बत में बल प्रयोग किया। चीन ने तिब्बत के स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व को मिटाने की कोशिश की और अपने पिछले भावगमन मैं ने कहा था कि आज प्रश्न केवल तिब्बत की स्वायत्तता का या स्वतन्त्रता का नहीं है बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि क्या तिब्बत एक प्रत्यक्ष देश के नाते, अपनी सम्पूर्ण विशेषताओं को साथ जीवित रहेगा। यदि भारत सरकार की यह भाषा कि तिब्बत का प्रश्न शान्ति से हल होगा पूरी हो जाती तो भारत की ओर इस सदन की बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती। लेकिन अभी तक के जो आसार विवादी

[श्री बाजपेयी]

बैते हैं उनसे इस बात की धाधा नहीं है कि आपस की बार्ता द्वारा अब इसको हल किया जा सकता है, और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो अपने भाषण में इस तरह की कोई धाधा प्रकट नहीं की है। हमने दलाई लामा को और उनके साथियों को भारत में स्थान दिया, बहुत अच्छा काम किया और सब इसका स्वागत करते हैं। किन्तु क्या दलाई लामा को आश्रय देने के साथ ही तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में भारत का कर्तव्य पूरा हो जाता है? क्या दलाई लामा और उनके साथी कभी सम्मान के साथ तिब्बत वापस लौट सकेंगे? क्या तिब्बत को आटोमती जिसकी चीन ने गारंटी दी थी फिर से वापस प्राप्त कर सकेंगे? क्या तिब्बत अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा कर सकेंगे? इन प्रश्नों का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उनकी नीति चीन के साथ मित्रता रखने की है उनकी इस नीति से सारा देश सहमत है। चीन से क्या हम पाकिस्तान से भी मित्रता चाहते हैं। दुनिया के सारे देशों से दोस्ती चाहते हैं, किन्तु सवाल यह है, उस मित्रता का आधार क्या होगा? किस कीमत पर वह दोस्ती की जाएगी? हम फ्रांस से दोस्ती चाहते हैं मगर इसलिए हम अल्जीरिया की आजादी का समर्थन करने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। हम पुर्तगाल की भी दोस्ती चाहते हैं मगर इसके लिए हम गोवा की स्वतंत्रता की मांग को बन्द नहीं कर सकते। हम दक्षिण अफ्रीका से भी मित्रता चाहते हैं, मगर इस कारण हमने दक्षिण अफ्रीका के शर श्वेतों का सवाल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाने से मना नहीं कर दिया। हर साल हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अफ्रीका में भारतीयों का प्रश्न उठाते हैं। हर साल दक्षिण अफ्रीका संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के निर्णय को नहीं मानता, मगर हम इस प्रश्न को उठाते हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि विश्व के जनमत

को जाग्रत करने के बलावा इन सबानों को हल करने का और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है।

मैं ने जब तिब्बत के प्रश्न को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाने का प्रस्ताव किया तो मेरा उद्देश्य स्पष्ट था कि हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में विश्वास करते हैं इसलिए हमें तिब्बत के सवाल का वहां ले जाना चाहिए। और तिब्बत की शिकायत के औचित्य मैं भी हम विश्वास करते हैं इसलिए भी हमें तिब्बत के सवाल को वहां ले जाना चाहिए।

अब तिब्बत के सवाल को वहां ले जाने से फायदा होगा या नहीं होगा? मैं समझता हूं कि इसका निर्णय अगर हम न करें और तिब्बत के सर्वोच्च नेता श्री दलाई लामा के फैसले के अनुसार चलें तो मैं समझता हूं वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। तिब्बत का भला किस में है, क्या श्री दलाई लामा से अधिक और कोई इस बात का फैसला कर सकता है? और उन श्री दलाई लामा ने ३० अगस्त को अपील की है दुनिया की सभी सिविलाइज्ड नेशन्स के नाम, जिनमें भारत भी आता है, कि तिब्बत के सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी अब मेरे प्रस्ताव को मानने से इन्कार करते हैं तो वह श्री दलाई लामा की अपील को मानने से भी इन्कार करते हैं। अगर श्री दलाई लामा समझते हैं कि तिब्बत की समस्या को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाने से कुछ लाभ होगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि भारत को उस प्रश्न को उठाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि अगर और कोई देश तिब्बत के सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में लाएगा तो उस समय हमारी नीति क्या होगी। हम दुनिया के और किसी देश को यह सवाल लाने से नहीं रोक सकते। क्या हम उस समय यह कहेंगे कि यह सवाल नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए? इस सम्बन्ध में हमें हमारा जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल

जनरल असेम्बली में भाग लेने जा रहा है उसको स्पष्ट निर्देश देना चाहिए। मुझे पता होता है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि मंडल के जो नेता जनरल असेम्बली में भाग लेने जा रहे हैं वे वहां भारत की भावनाओं का सही प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकेंगे। एक बार पहले भी वह हंगरी के सवाल पर भारत की जनता की भावनाओं को सही रूप से प्रकट नहीं कर सके थे। प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहते थे और हमारे प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता कुछ कहते थे। मुझे डर है तिब्बत के सवाल पर यह इतिहास न बुहराया जाए। इसलिए अगर भारत सरकार स्वयं तिब्बत के प्रश्न को नहीं उठाती है, तो जैसा कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य डा० गोहोकर ने संशोधन रखा है, अगर कोई और देश इस प्रश्न को उठाता है तो भारत को उसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। पिछली बार हमने समर्थन नहीं किया इसलिए दुनिया का कोई भी देश आगे नहीं बढ़ा। आखिर तिब्बत में हमारी सबसे अधिक रुचि है, हम तिब्बत से सबसे अधिक सहानुभूति रखते हैं, तिब्बत हमारा पड़ोसी देश है।

एक जाननीय सदस्य. व्यांगकाई
शेक क्यों नहीं उठाते इस प्रश्न को ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the first time that the hon. Member is moving his motion. He has moved his motion and spoken on it. If any explanation has to be given to what has arisen out of the speeches that have been made for or against, he can do so by explaining a few points. He cannot make a second speech as the one which he made at the time of moving the motion.

Shri Vajpayee: I am only explaining a few points.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not doing that. He has reopened the whole thing.

श्री वाजपेयी: मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तिब्बत के सवाल को किसी और देश ने उठाया तो भारत की नीति क्या होगी ?

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मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने जो संशोधन रखा है उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या मत है ? वह मेरा संशोधन नहीं है। और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के दृष्टिकोण का कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है।

तिब्बत के सवाल पर व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं यह ठीक है लेकिन संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाने के बलावा तिब्बत की समस्या का और कोई हल दिखायी नहीं देता। वहाँ गरमागरम माँघण होंगे यह ठीक है। लेकिन अगर हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में विश्वास करते हैं और चीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जाना चाहता है तो फिर बिस्व के जनमत का चीन पर जरूर कुछ प्रभाव होना चाहिए। अब भारत के सामने एक ही रास्ता है कि हम बिस्व की आत्मा को अपील करें, हम बिस्व की चेतना को जगाएँ। तिब्बत में होने वाले मानव अधिकारों के हनन के प्रति बिस्व के जनमत को जाग्रत करें। और यदि कम्युनिस्ट चीन पर उसका असर नहीं होता तो हमें यह तो संतोष होगा कि हमने अपना कर्तव्य पालन किया। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार की तिब्बत के प्रति नीति क्या है ? क्या हाथ पर हाथ रखे रहने की नीति है ? क्या अनिश्चय की नीति है, असहायता की नीति है ? आखिर तिब्बत की समस्या को शान्तिपूर्वक हल करने के लिए हम कौनसा कदम उठा रहे हैं ? मैंने निवेदन किया कि दलाई लामा को जगह देने मात्र से तिब्बत की समस्या हल नहीं होती।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी भारत ने फैसला किया है कि हम चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में लाने के प्रस्ताव को इस बार फिर से उठावेंगे। पिछले सात सालों से हम इस प्रश्न को उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या आज की परिस्थिति में इस प्रस्ताव को हम उठाएँ इस बात की आवश्यकता है। चीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जाना चाहे, अगर जो कुछ हो रहा है हमारे और चीन के बीच

[श्री बाजपेयी]

मैं, क्या उसको देखते हुए हमें पहल करना चाहिए चीन की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जगह देने की? मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है कि भारत सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में चीन को प्रवेश दिलाने के प्रस्ताव को ग्रहण कर दे। अगर दुनिया का कोई भी देश उस सवाल को उठाए तो हम उसका समर्थन कर दें। यदि हम तिब्बत के सवाल को उठाने को तैयार नहीं तो फिर चीन जो कुछ हमारे साथ कर रहा है उसको देखते हुए चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में प्रवेश दिलाने के लिए पहल क्यों करें। आखिर, जैसा मैंने कहा, चीन से मित्रता का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि वह सातों भारत जाए और हम उनके चरणों को चूमते जाएं। मित्रता आत्म सम्मान के आधार पर हो सकती है। चीन आक्रमणकारी है, चीन हमारी सीमा पर प्रवेश करने आया है। हमारे दरवाजे लटका रहे हैं। और प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं हम सीमा के सम्बन्ध में बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ हमें अब चीन के सवाल को उठाना नहीं चाहिए। और मैं इस सदन से अपील करूँगा कि वह मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे और यह सिद्ध करे कि शायद कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कठिनाइयों से भारत सरकार तिब्बत के सवाल को भले ही न उठा सके, अगर भारत की जनता की भावनाएँ तिब्बत की जनता के साथ हैं, वसाई सामा के साथ हैं और इसका एक ही रास्ता है कि हम इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें।

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment moved to this motion.

Shri Gohokar: I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Government should refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations".

The motion was negatived

18.01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SESSION OF LOK SABHA AT HYDERABAD OR BANGALORE

श्री प्रकाश चोर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस सदन में विश्व की एकता के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही थी। परन्तु मैं एक वह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करने आ रहा हूँ, जिस में भारत की एकता निहित है। मेरे प्रस्ताव के शब्द ये हैं—

इस सभा की यह राय है कि लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन प्रतिवर्ष दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद में अथवा बंगलौर में होना चाहिए।

यह प्रस्ताव न केवल मेरी भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, बल्कि वह भारतवर्ष के एक बहुत बड़े उस भूभाग की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व भी करता है, जिस को दक्षिण भारत कह कर पुकारा जाता है। वह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि उत्तर भारत का निवासी होते हुए मैं अपने दक्षिण भारत के भाइयों की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन में उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ। दूसरे फिर एक तथ्य ऐसा था कि जिस समय दिल्ली भारतवर्ष के मध्य में मानी जाती थी। वह समय वह था जब कि भारतवर्ष का विभाजन नहीं हुआ था और उस की सीमा ब्रह्मदेश—बर्मा—तक थी। पाकिस्तान भी उस वक्त भारतवर्ष में सम्मिलित था। लेकिन आज बर्मा भारत से पृथक हो गया है और पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद भारत के उत्तर का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग भी हम के पृथक हो गया है। इसलिए अब इस सभ्य के स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि दिल्ली

भारतवर्ष के मध्य में है। तबसे फिर ऐसी विषय परिस्थितियों में जब कि हमारी सीमा पर शत्रु ने हम को सतकारना आरम्भ कर दिया है, जिस की वजह से हमारे सदन में की गई है, बुद्धिमत्ता इसी में है कि हम निश्चय करें कि आगे के लिए हम अपने देश की राजधानी

Mr. Speaker: It is past 8 o'clock. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

12.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the September 7, 1959/Bhadra 16, 1881 (Saka).

{Friday, September 4, 1959 / Bhadra 13, 1881 (Saka)}

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9.	U. S. Rocket bases in Pakistan . . .	6340-44
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2180.	Cement Factory in Jammu and Kashmir .	6380
2181.	Import licences in Jammu and Kashmir .	6381
2182.	Cinema matinee shows .	6381
2183.	Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. .	6382
2184.	Displaced Persons in Bihar .	6382-83
2185.	Lifting of Indian Cattle by Pakistanis .	6383-84
2186.	Institute of Chartered Accountants .	6384
2187.	Naga hostiles .	6384-85
2188.	Conference of State Rehabilitation Ministers .	6385-86
2189.	Conference of Regional Settlement Commissioners .	6386
2190.	All India Radio .	6386-87
2191.	All India Printing Ink Manufacturers Association .	6387
2192.	Sale of cars by diplomats .	6388
2193.	Export Promotion Councils .	6388-89
2194.	Dandakaranya Scheme .	6389
2195.	Government Advertisements .	6389
2196.	Export of Tussar Silk .	6390
2197.	Watch Factory at Methupalayam .	6390-91
2198.	German Tourists in Naga Hills .	6391
2199.	Datta Nagar Nursery .	6391-92
2200.	Tea and Coffee production in Madras State .	6392
2201.	Talks on disputed area in Assam .	6392-93
2202.	Radio signals .	6393-94
2203.	Niyogi Committee on Transport .	6394

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2204	Export Trade with East Asian Countries .	6394-95
2205	Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. .	6395
2206	Medium Scale Industry in Manipur .	6395
2207	A.I.R. Cuttack .	6396
2208	Foreign Tourists .	6396-97
2209	News bulletins of A.I.R.	6397
2210	Haj Pilgrims .	6397-98
2211	Coal Depots Sites in New Delhi .	6398
2212	Kingsway Camp .	6398-99
2213	Refugee peasants in Tripura .	6399
2214	Shankar Market, New Delhi .	6399-6400
2215	Firing by Pakistani Forces .	6400
2216	Industrial development of Punjab .	6400-01
2217	Industrial development	6401-02

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

6402-23

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of eight adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the situation arising out of disturbances in Calcutta and other places in West Bengal, the consequent dislocation of communications and the calling in of troops to meet the situation in Calcutta.

Sarvaswati S. M. Banerjee, Jagdish Awasthi, Prakash Vir Shastri, A. K. Gopalan, Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, V. P. Nayyar, Prabhat Kar, M. Elias, K.T.K. Tangamani, T. C. N. Menon, Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar, Sarjoo Pandey, Kansari Helder, S. C. Gupta, Braj Raj Singh, Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Pandit Braj Narayan, "Brajesh" and Shrinati Renu Chakravarty.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

6423

- (i) Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of the Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry.
- (ii) The advice of the Union Public Service Commission in Shri H. M. Patel's case.
- (iii) The advice of the Union Public Service Commission in Shri G. R. Kamat's case.
- (iv) Government Resolution No. F. 15/58-HS dated the 27th May, 1959

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA

6424-25

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha.

- (i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 25th August, 1959.
- (ii) That at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1959 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 20th August, 1959.
- (iii) That at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1959 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the following Bills :

- (1) The Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1959.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

(a) The Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 31st August, 1959

(iv) That at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1959 Rajya Sabha had passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary laid on the Table the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1959 as passed by Rajya Sabha

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES LAID ON THE TABLE

Tenth Report was laid on the Table

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Supakar called the attention of the Prime Minister to the talks held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India on the 1st September 1959

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved for the election of one Member of Lok Sabha to be the member of Committee on Public Accounts. The Motion was adopted

COLUMNS

6425

6425

6425—28

6430—31

BILL INTRODUCED

The Mines (Amendment) Bill

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

6432—92

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language continued. The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant) replied to the Debate and the motion was adopted

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

6492

Forty-ninth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION NEGATIVELY

6493—6560

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Reference of the Tibet Issue to the U.N.O. concluded and the Resolution was negatived

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION

6560—62

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri moved the Resolution re Session of Lok Sabha at Hyderabad or Bangalore. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1959/ BHADRA 16, 1881 (SAKA)

Discussion on the motions re Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry.